
Status of the experimental campaign: NuBall2+PARIS+SiLCA at ALTO

Katarzyna Hadyńska-Klęk and Jonathan Wilson

On behalf of the NuBall2+SiLCA(DSSD)+PARIS collaboration



COPIN IN2P3 Workshop 2023



COPIN: 23-156

ν -Ball2: Scientific goals



- To perform hybrid γ -ray spectroscopy of neutron-induced, particle-induced and spontaneous fission
- To facilitate innovative experiments (e.g. Coulex, nuclear moments, lifetimes, GDR studies, etc.)

ν -Ball2 aims for full exploitation of ALTO's key strengths:

- ✓ High-flux directional neutron beams
- ✓ Rare stable beams
- ✓ Capacity to handle radioactive actinide targets
- ✓ Generic FASTER DAQ (easy coupling of different detection systems)
- ✓ Culture of innovation
- ✓ "Hands on" experiments in an enjoyable and stimulating environment

ν -Ball2: Technical/logistical Objectives

Bringing together equipment to the ALTO facility from different labs in Europe

γ -detectors (3 different hybrid geometries)

Clover Ge's
(Gammapool
EU consortium)



Co-axial Ge's
(loan pool)



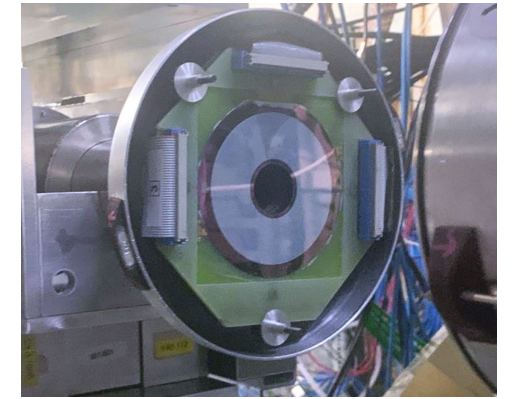
PARIS phoswich's
(PARIS collaboration)



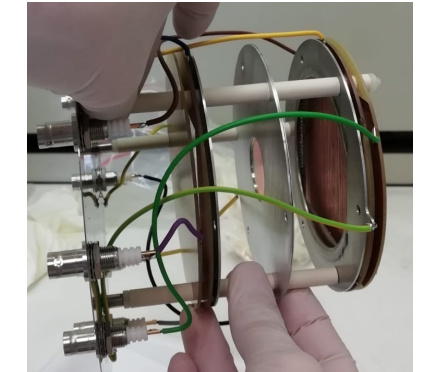
FATIMA LaBr3
(Surrey/Madrid)

Coupled Devices

SiLCA DSSD
(HIL Warsaw)



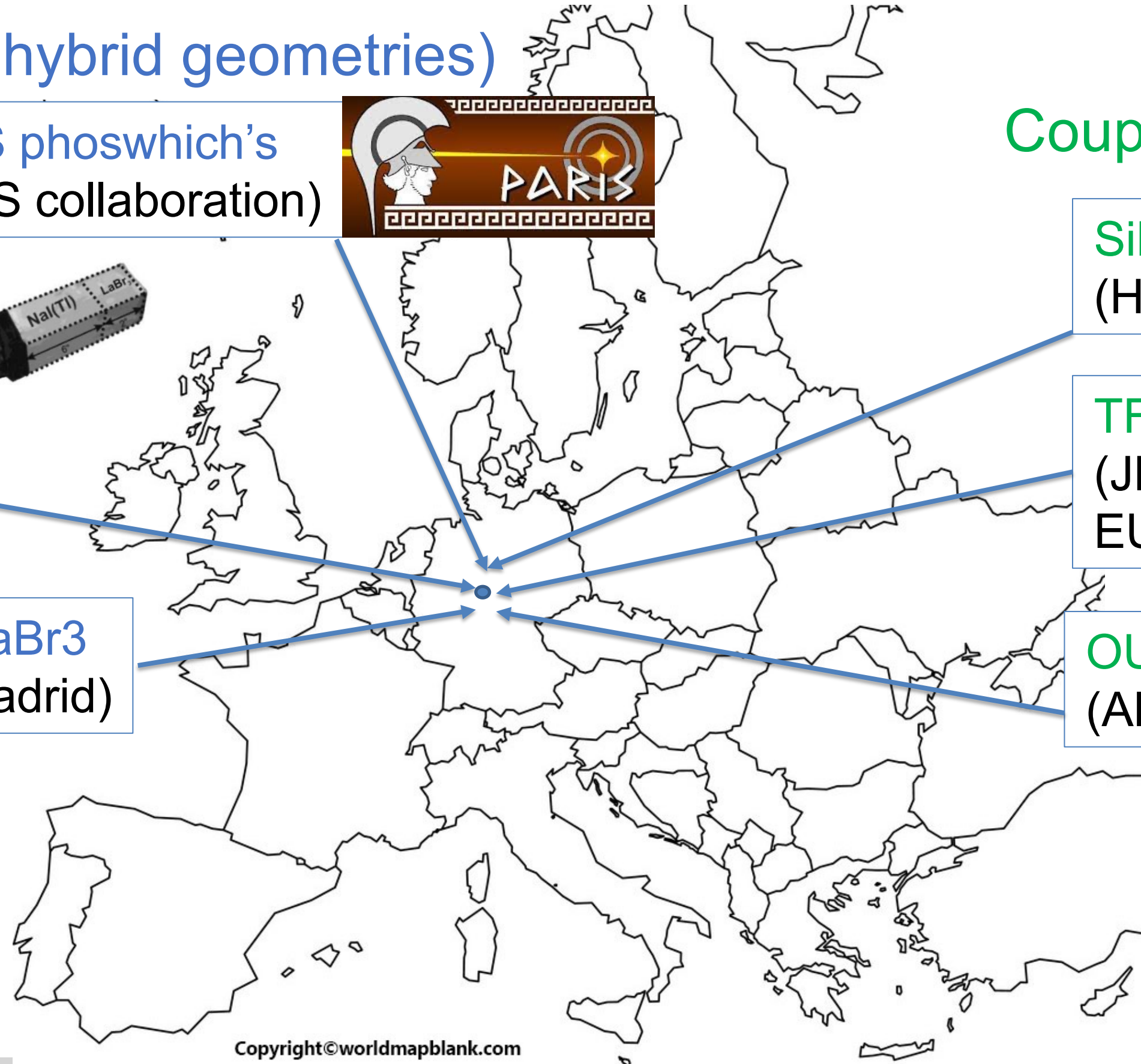
TFGIC
(JRC-Geel
EU commission)



OUPS Plunger
(ALTO/IJC Lab)

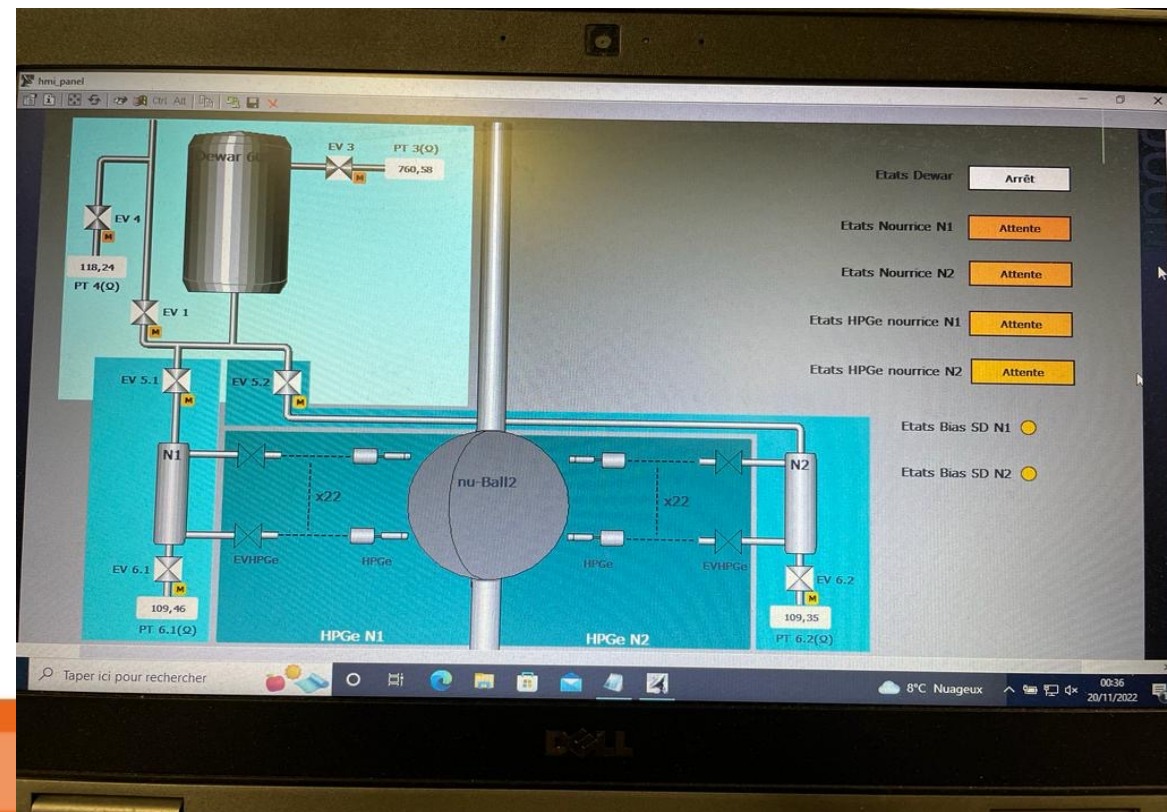
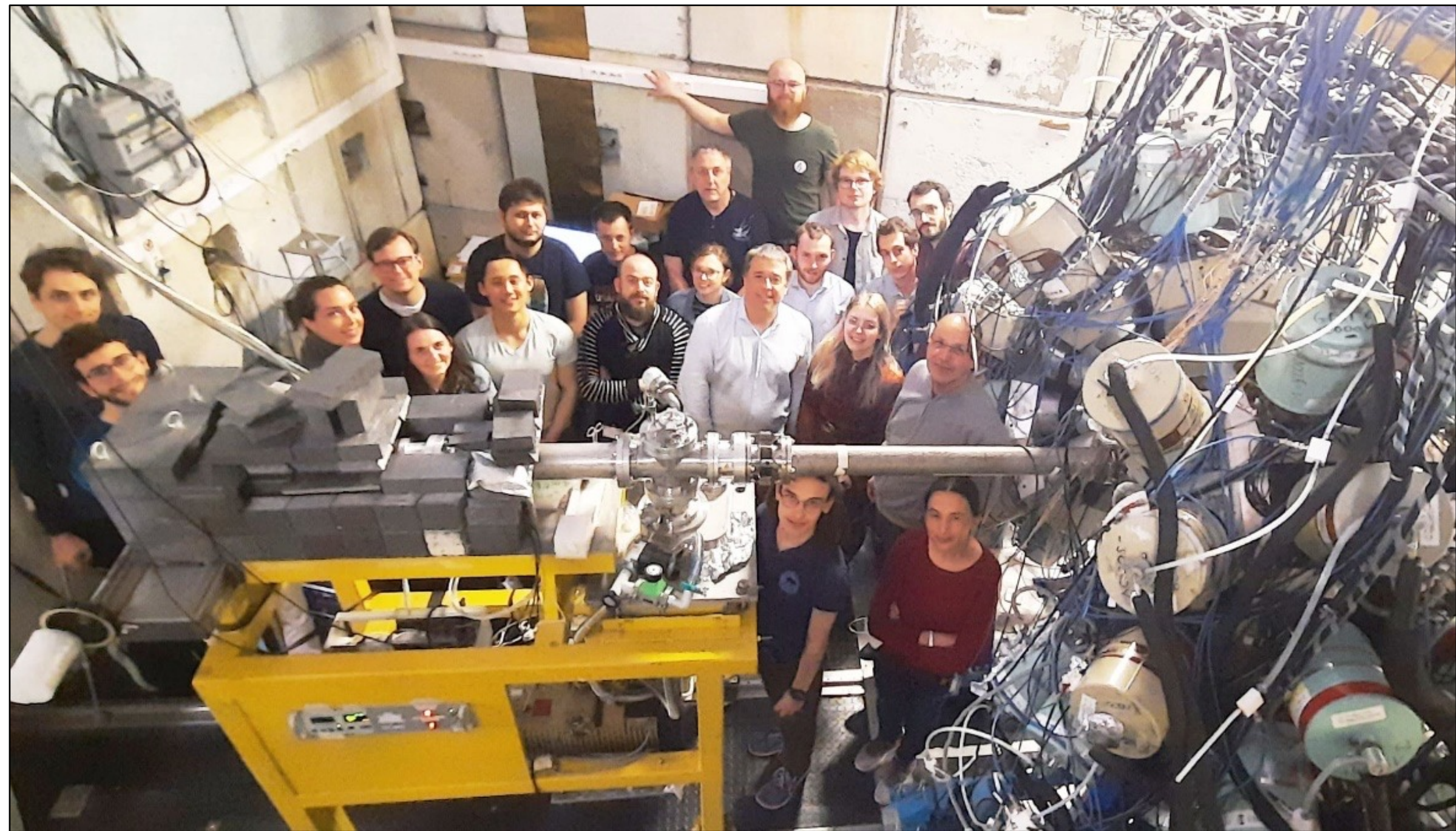
LICORNE
(ALTO/IJC Lab)

OPSA CP detector
(ALTO/IJC Lab)



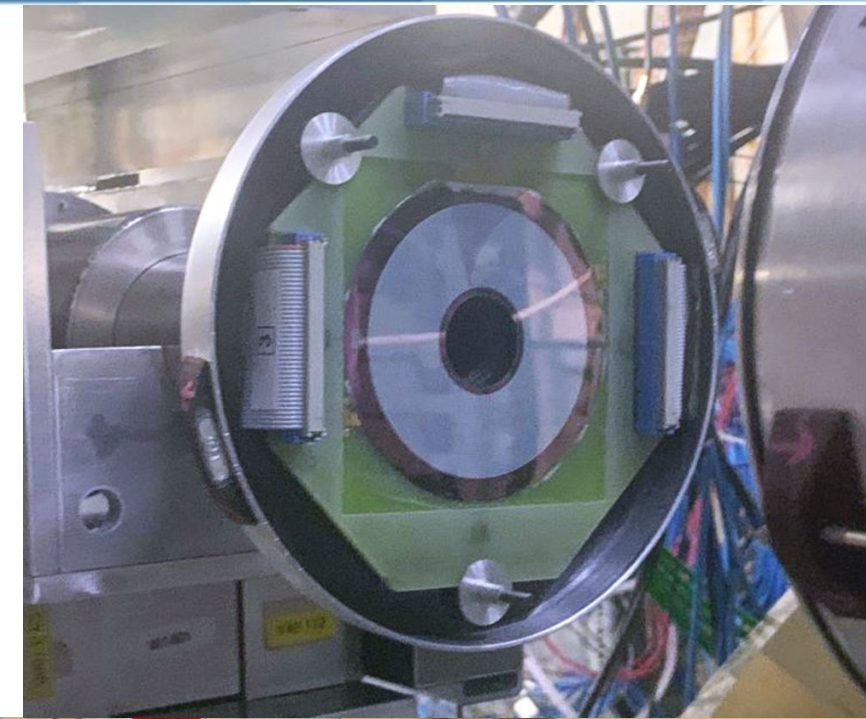
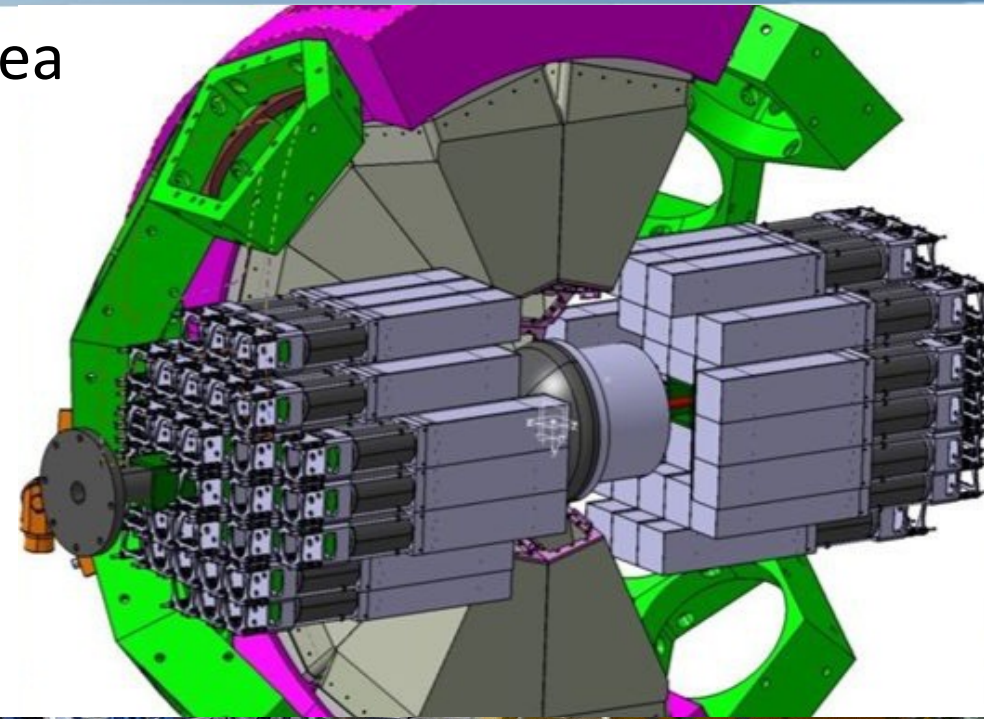
nu-Ball2 Construction and commissioning phase

January – March 2020

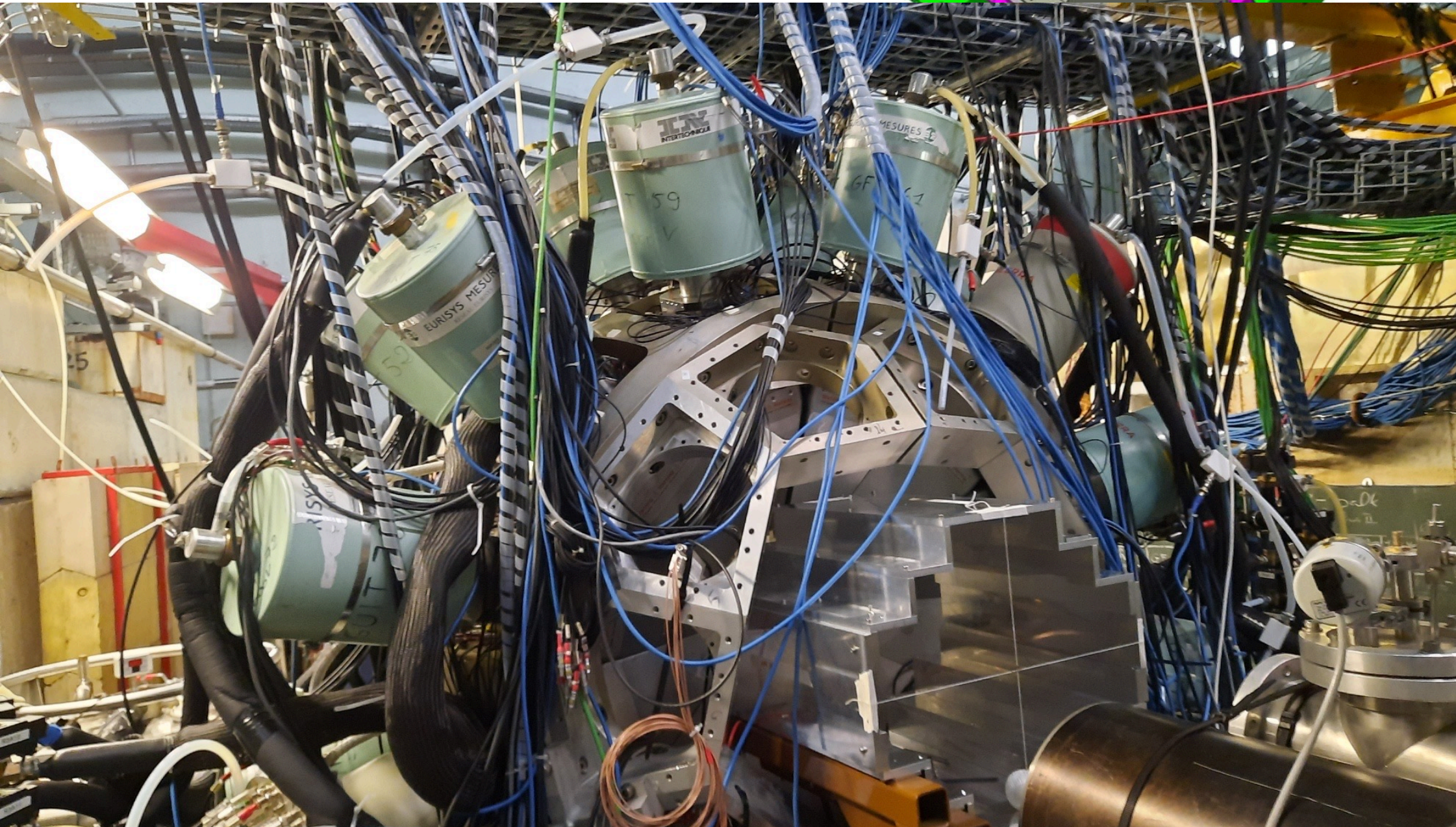


nu-Ball2 successful coupling with PARIS + Warsaw DSSD

Thanks to A. Maj, I. Matea
P. Napiorkowski,
K. Hadynska-Klek



Record number of FASTER
digital electronics channels
(> 300). Triggerless.
5 synchronised crates





nu-Ball2 completed experiments

ARIEL



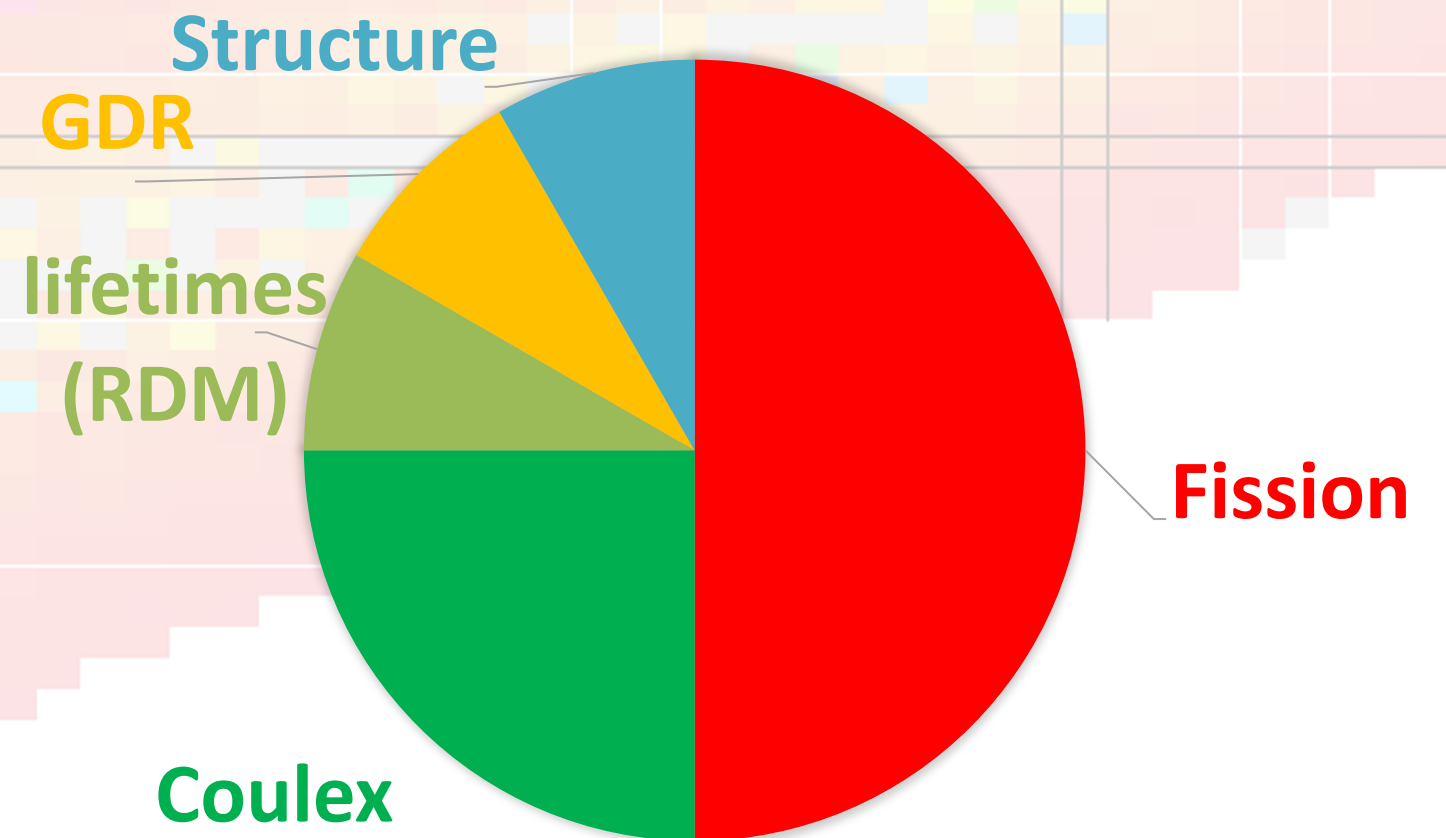
N-SI-126	28 CORTES-Martha Liliana_	Shape evolution in $N = Z$ nuclei: Lifetime measurements in ^{60}Zn	Ge only	
N-SI-121	21 MIERNIK-Krzysztof_	Heavy-ion induced fusion-fission studies	Ge only	
N-SI-120	63 RUDIGIER-Matthias_	Spectroscopy of neutron-rich fission fragments produced in the $^{238}\text{U}(n,f)$ reaction	FATIMA	
N-SI-122	24 CIEMALA-Michal_	Links between ^{80}Sr compound nucleus' shape and its residue's deformation	PARIS	
N-SI-129	42 WILSON-Jonathan_	Detailed spectroscopy of fission isomers in uranium isotopes	PARIS/DSSD	in2p3/ COPIN
N-SI-125	0 LEBOIS_Matthieu_	nu-Ball2/FROZEN Proposal - Physics interests: Neutron-gamma de-excitation	PARIS/IC	
N-SI-131	12 PASQUALATO-Giorgio_	Evidence for enhanced collectivity in ^{58}Fe examined through Coulomb excitation	PARIS/DSSD	
N-SI-128	33 MATEJSKA-MINDA-Magda	Investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and	PARIS/DSSD	
N-SI-85	21 NAPIOROWSKI_Pawel	Coulomb excitation of super-deformed band in ^{40}Ca		
N-SI-134	12 MIERNIK Krzysztof_	Evidence for enhanced collectivity in ^{58}Fe examined through Coulomb excitation	PARIS/DSSD	
N-SI-136	30 HIVER Corentin	Search for the fission shape isomer in ^{232}Th	PARIS/DSSD	
N-SI-137	21 HADYNSKA-KLEK Kasia	Coulomb excitation of ^{62}Ni	PARIS/DSSD	

16 experiments approved, 12 ran, 300 Tb data collected, 160 international visitors
 8 experiments financed by COPIN, EUROLABS and ARIEL



Status of the experimental campaign at the IJC Lab:

- **Detailed spectroscopy of fission isomers in uranium isotopes**
spokesperson J. Wilson
data analysis C. Hiver
- **Evidence for enhanced collectivity in ^{58}Fe examined through Coulomb excitation**
spokespersons: G. Pasqualato, J. Ljungvall, A. Stuchbery
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data analysis: K. Hadyńska-Klęk, J. Samorajczyk-Pyśk
- **$^{194,196}\text{Hg}$ fission studies**
spokesperson and data analysis: K. Miernik
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data analysis: K. Hadyńska-Klęk



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(see next talk - J. Wilson)

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K. Hadyńska-Klęk

J. Wilson

Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

nuBALL2:

2 rings of 12+12 HPGe CLOVERS + ACS
Eff. ~4%

SILCA DSSD:

32 sectors + 16 rings
125-152°

PARIS:

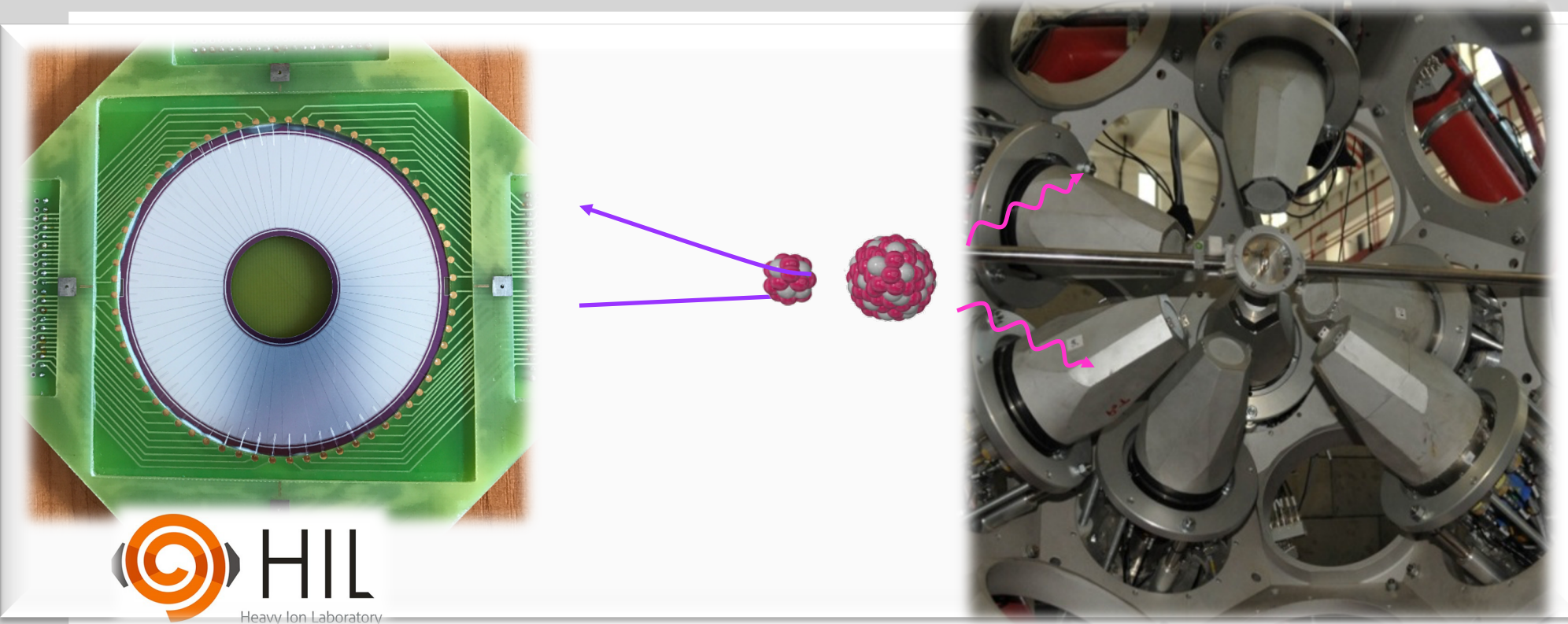
LaBr3 / CeBr3 + NaI array
15 cm from the target
Eff. ~14%

FASTER

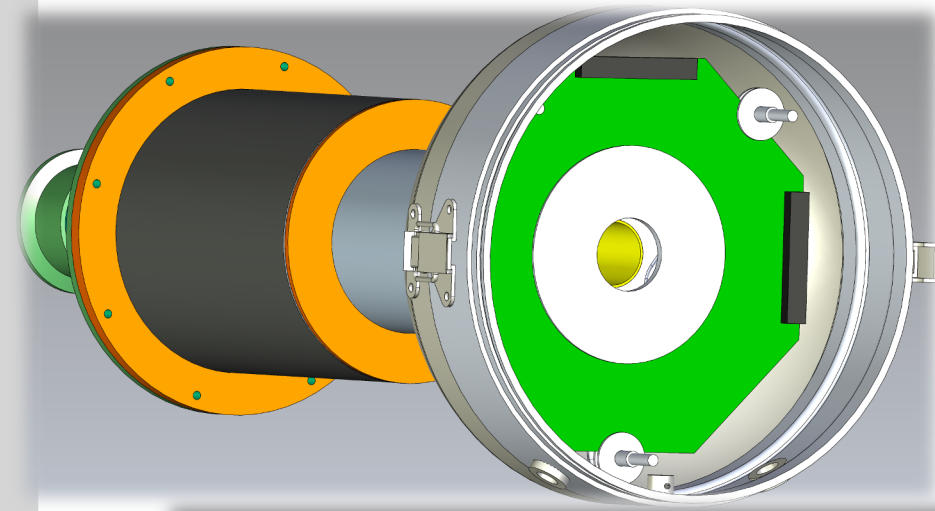
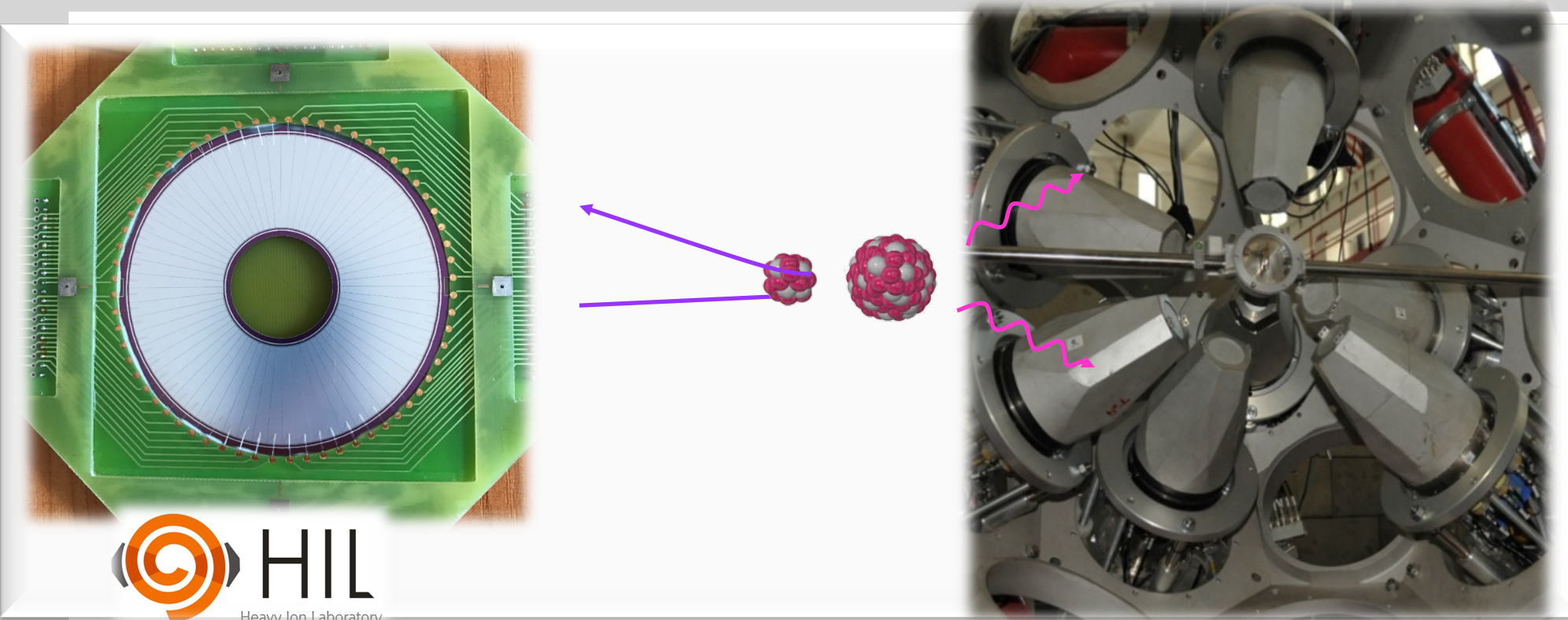
fully digital readout of all channels



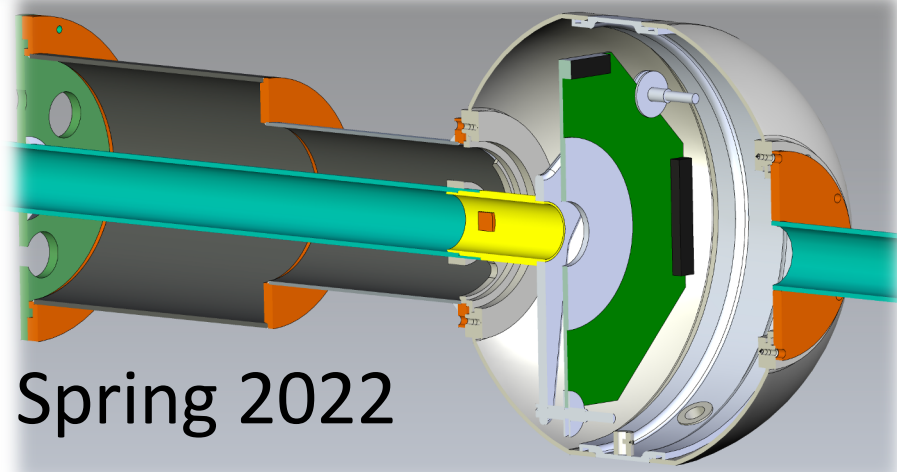
SilCA - Silicon Coulex Array



SilCA - Silicon Coulex Array

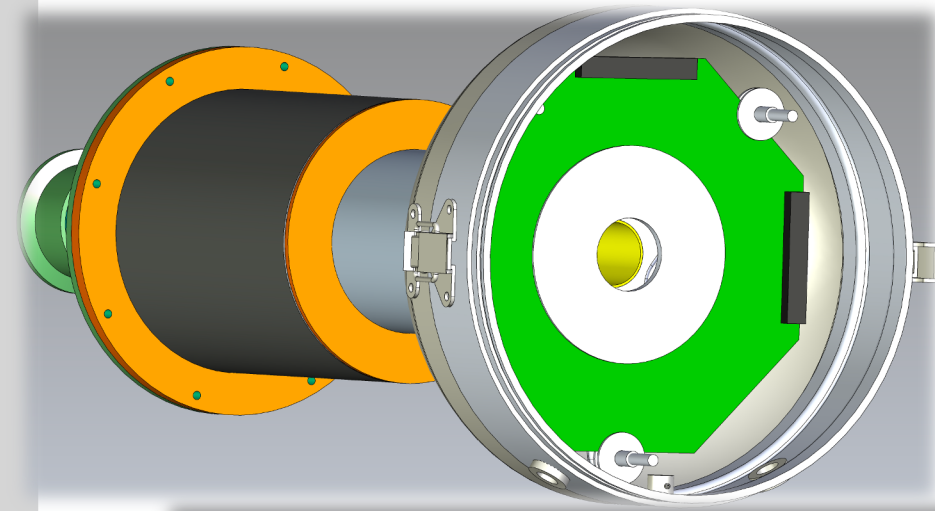
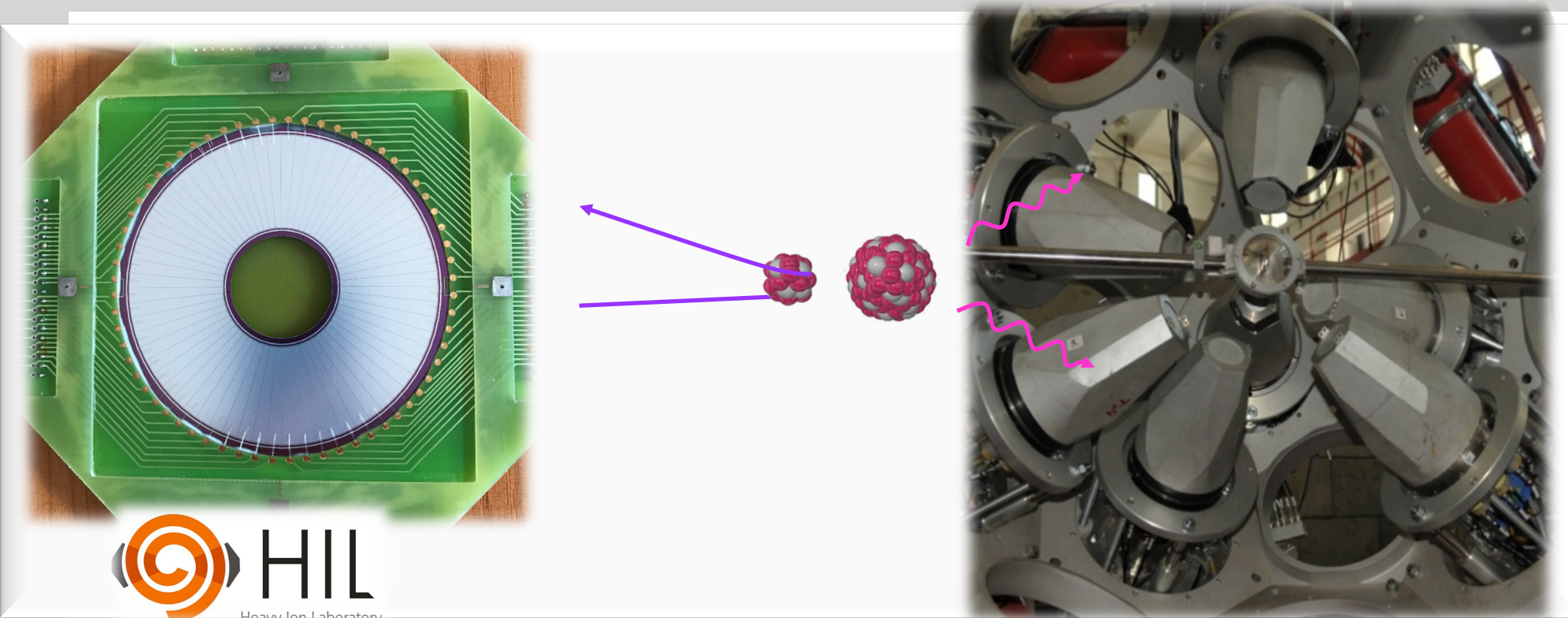


- $r_{in} = 1.6$ cm
- $r_{out} = 4.2$ cm
- 64 sectors (32 readout)
- 32 rings (16 readout)
- Digital electronics

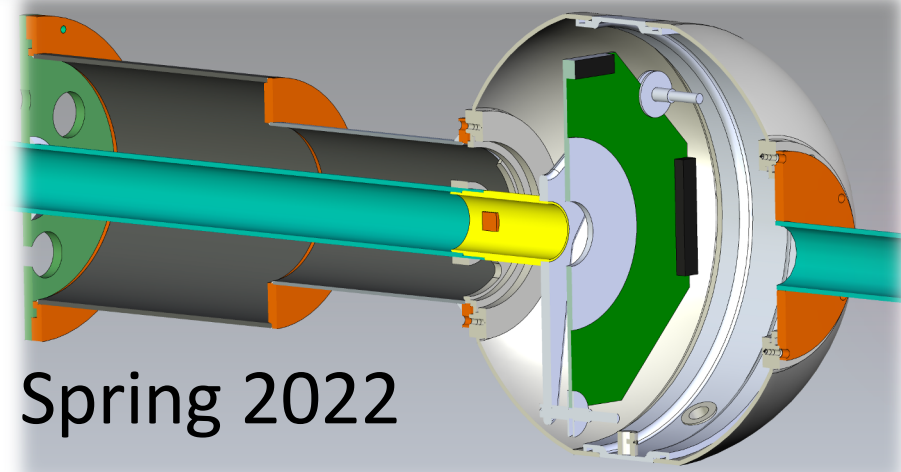


Spring 2022

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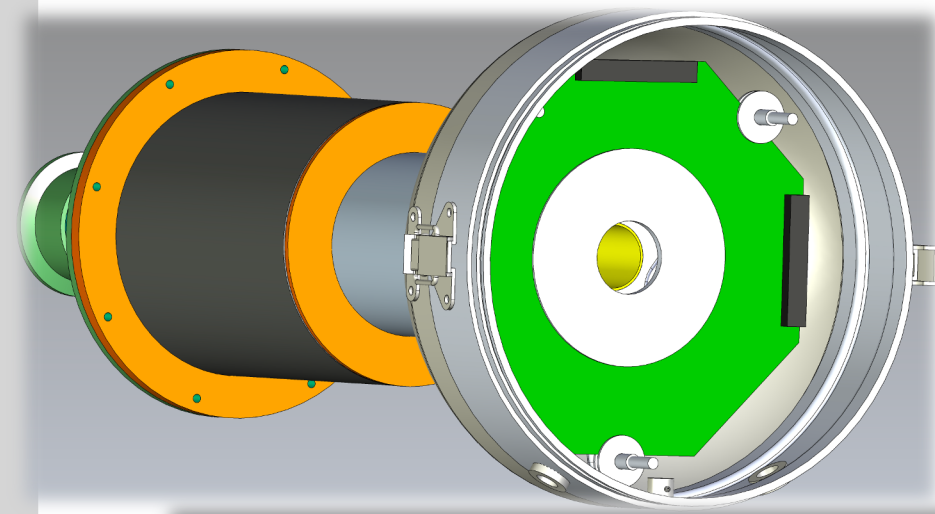
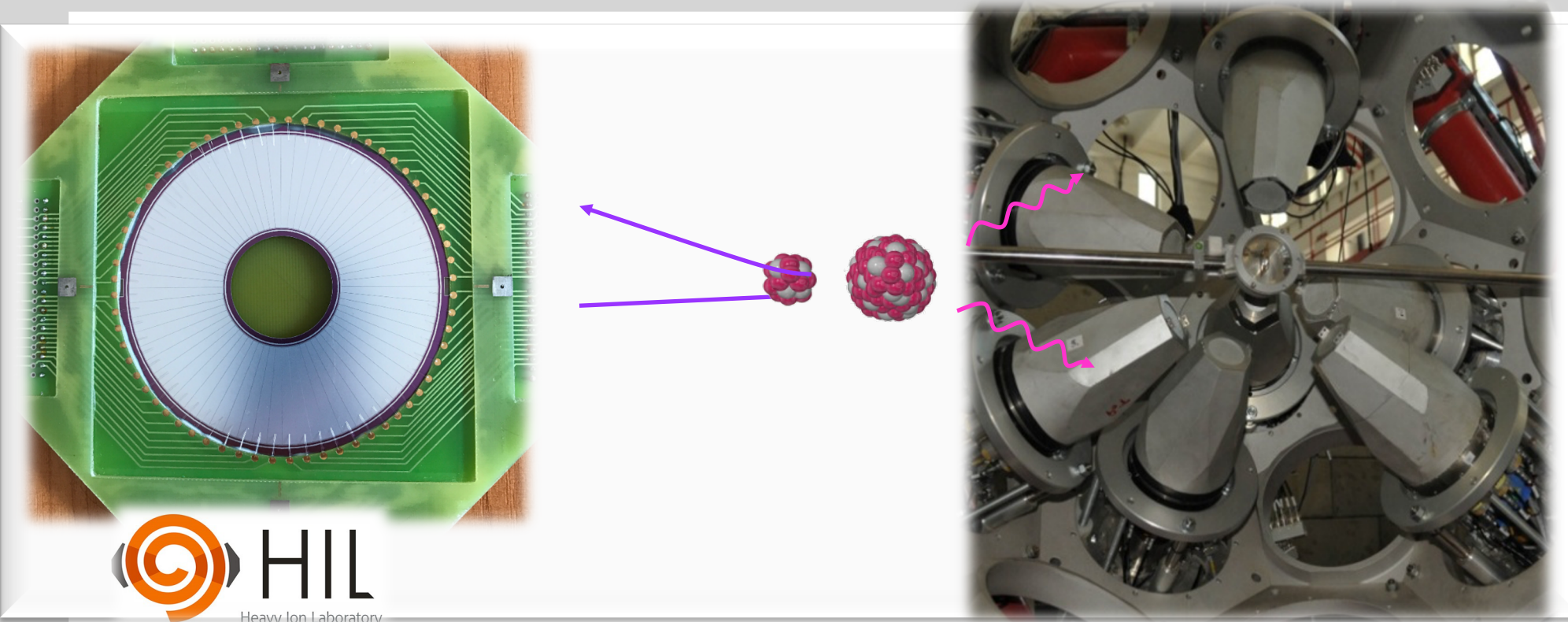


Spring 2022

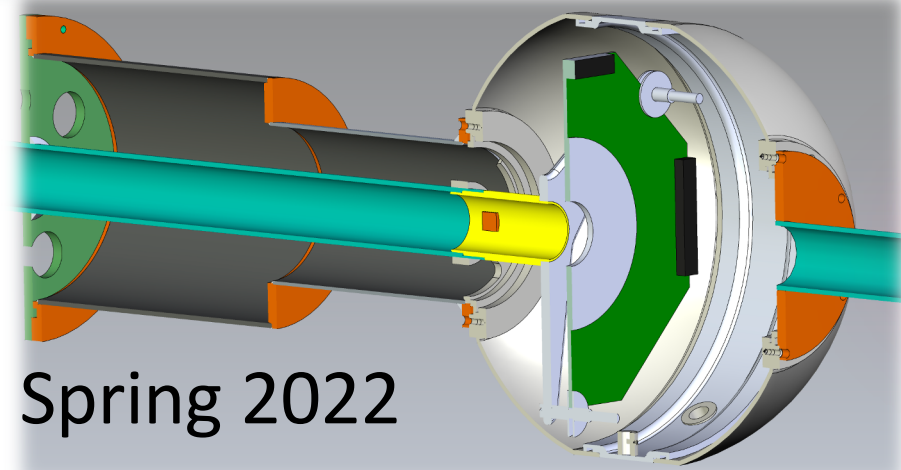


October 2022

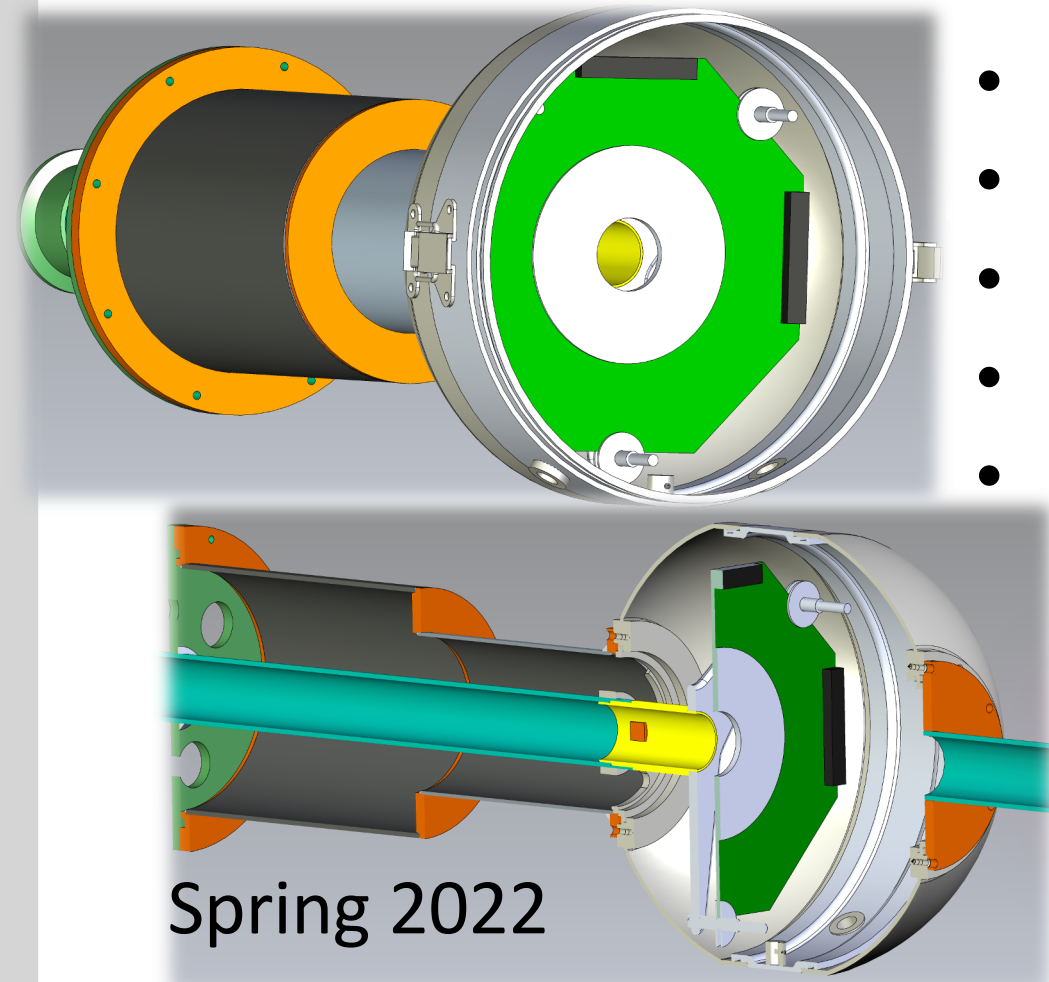
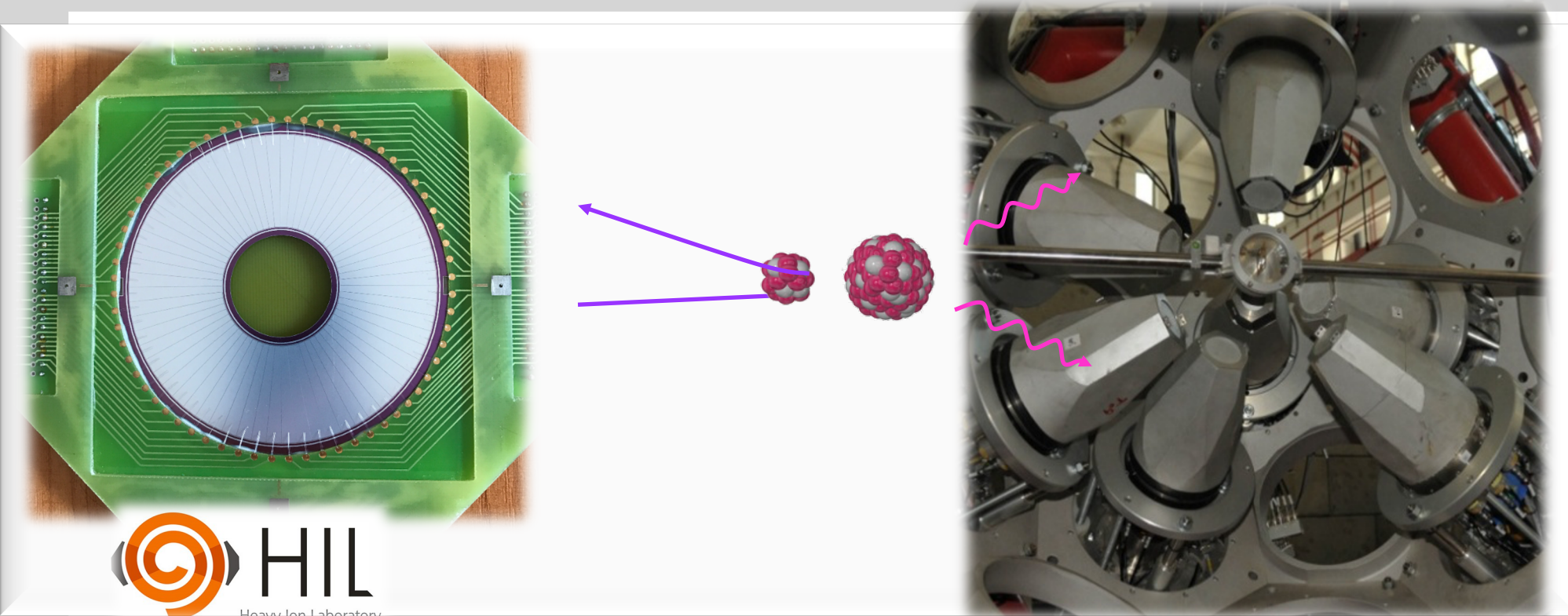
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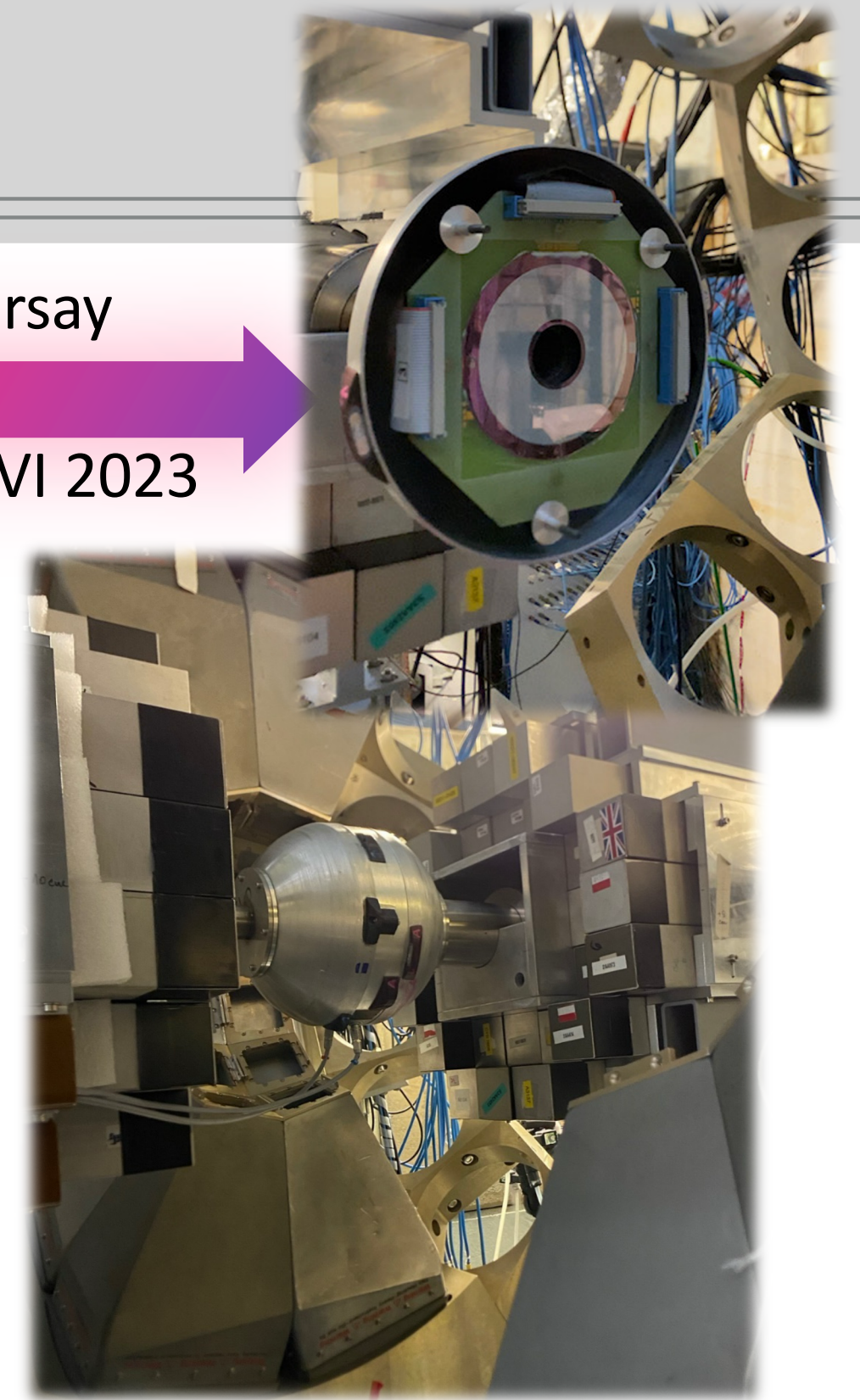
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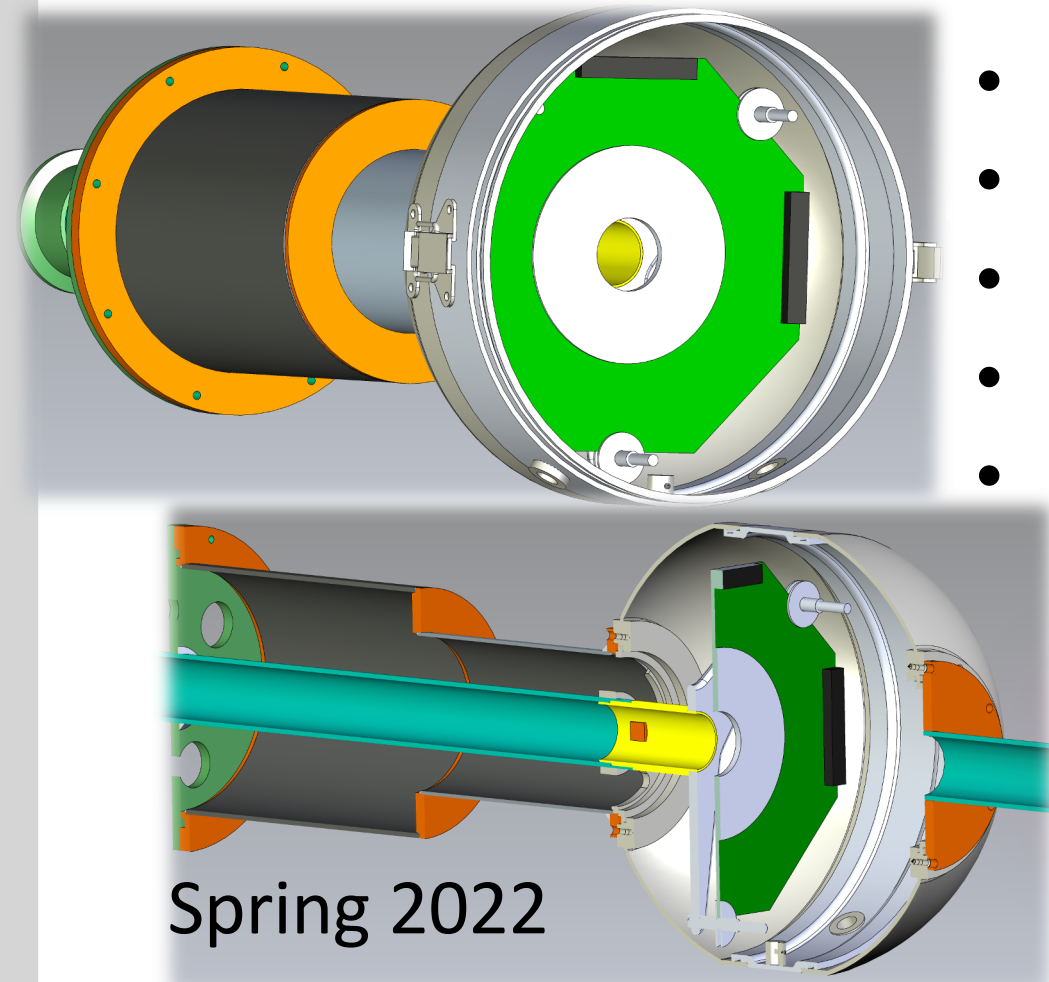
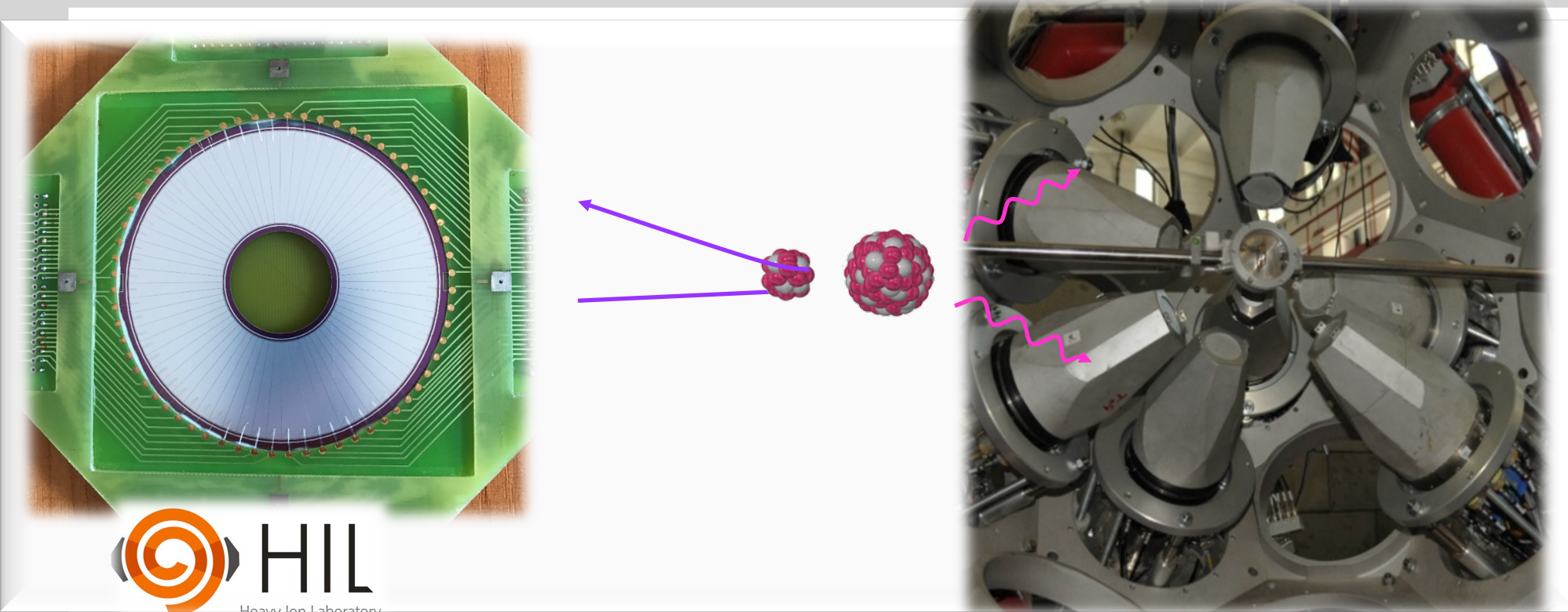
October 2022

IJC Lab, Orsay

Campaign I-VI 2023



SilCA - Silicon Coulex Array



Spring 2022

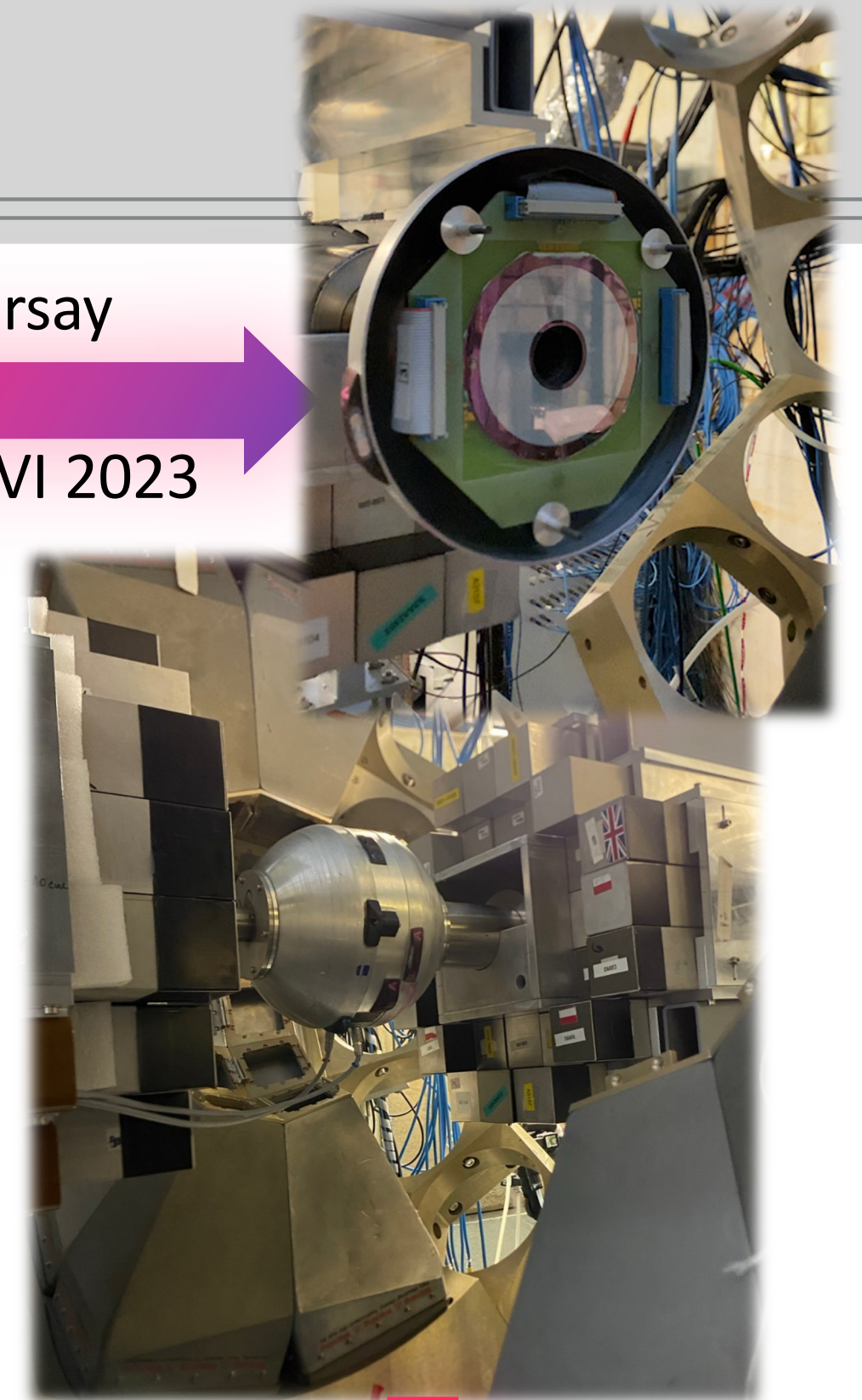
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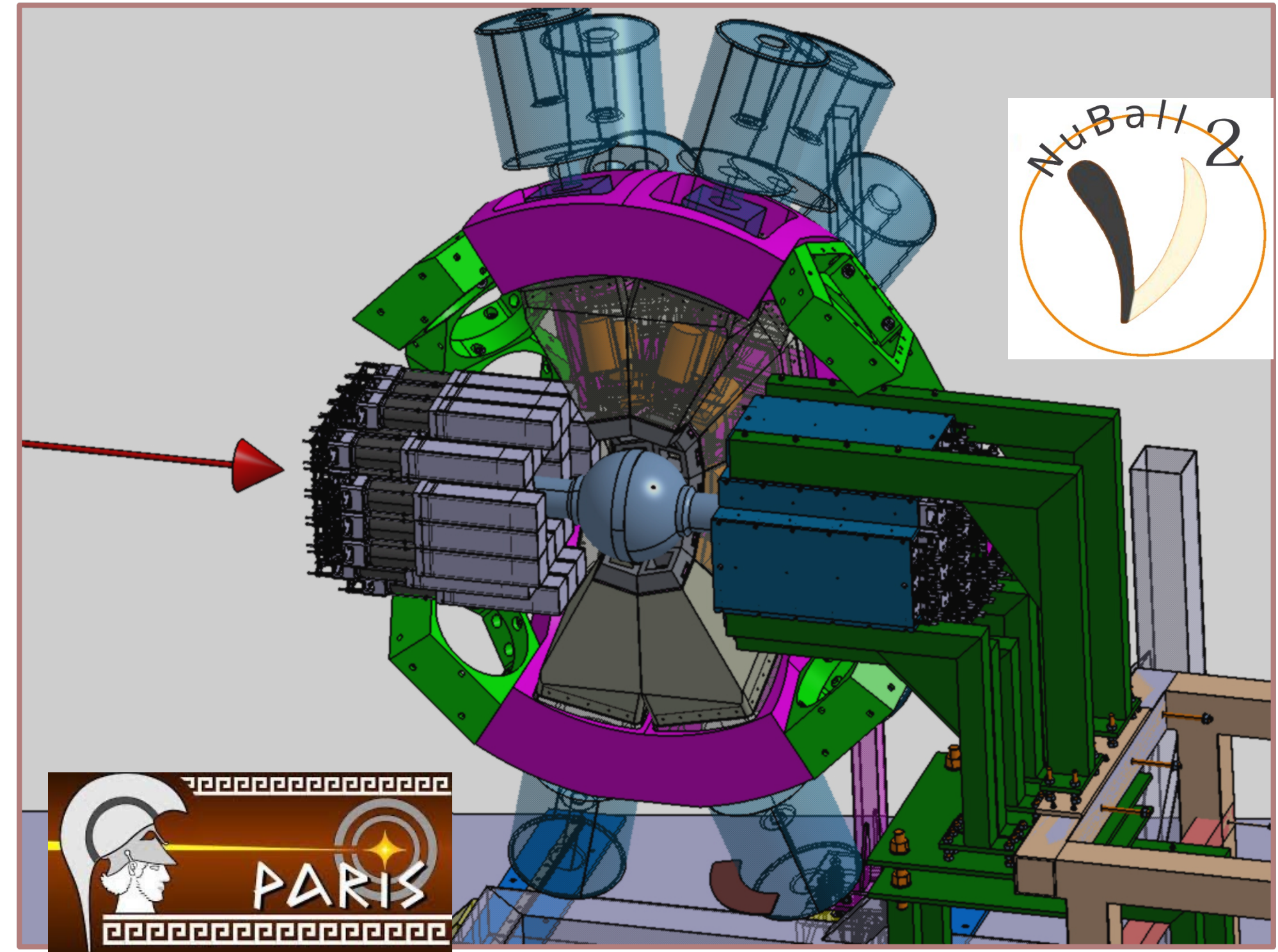


Project: P. Napiorkowski, J. Iwanicki, A. Iwanicki,
J. Mierzejewski, KHK

Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

Winter 2022-2023

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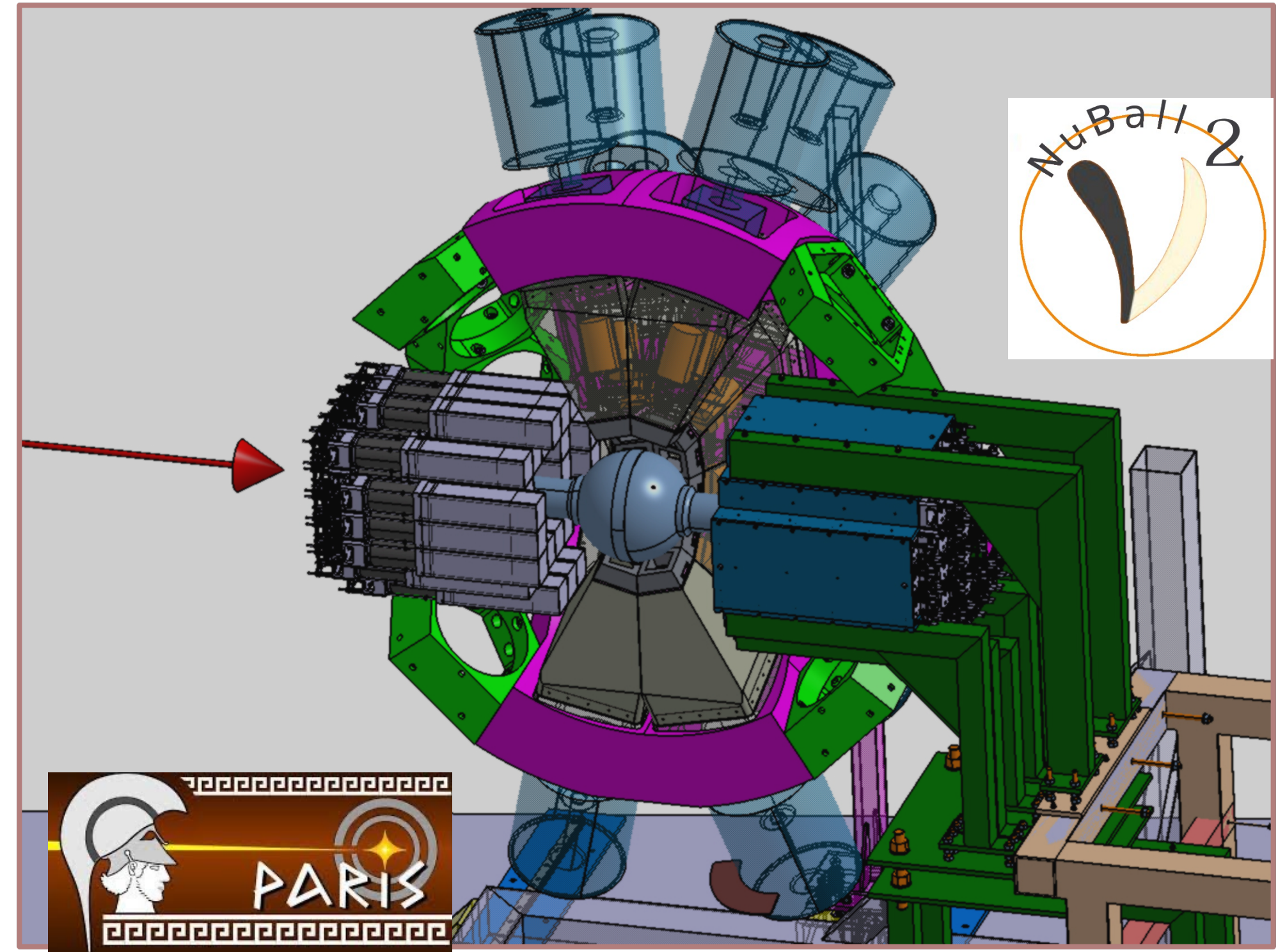


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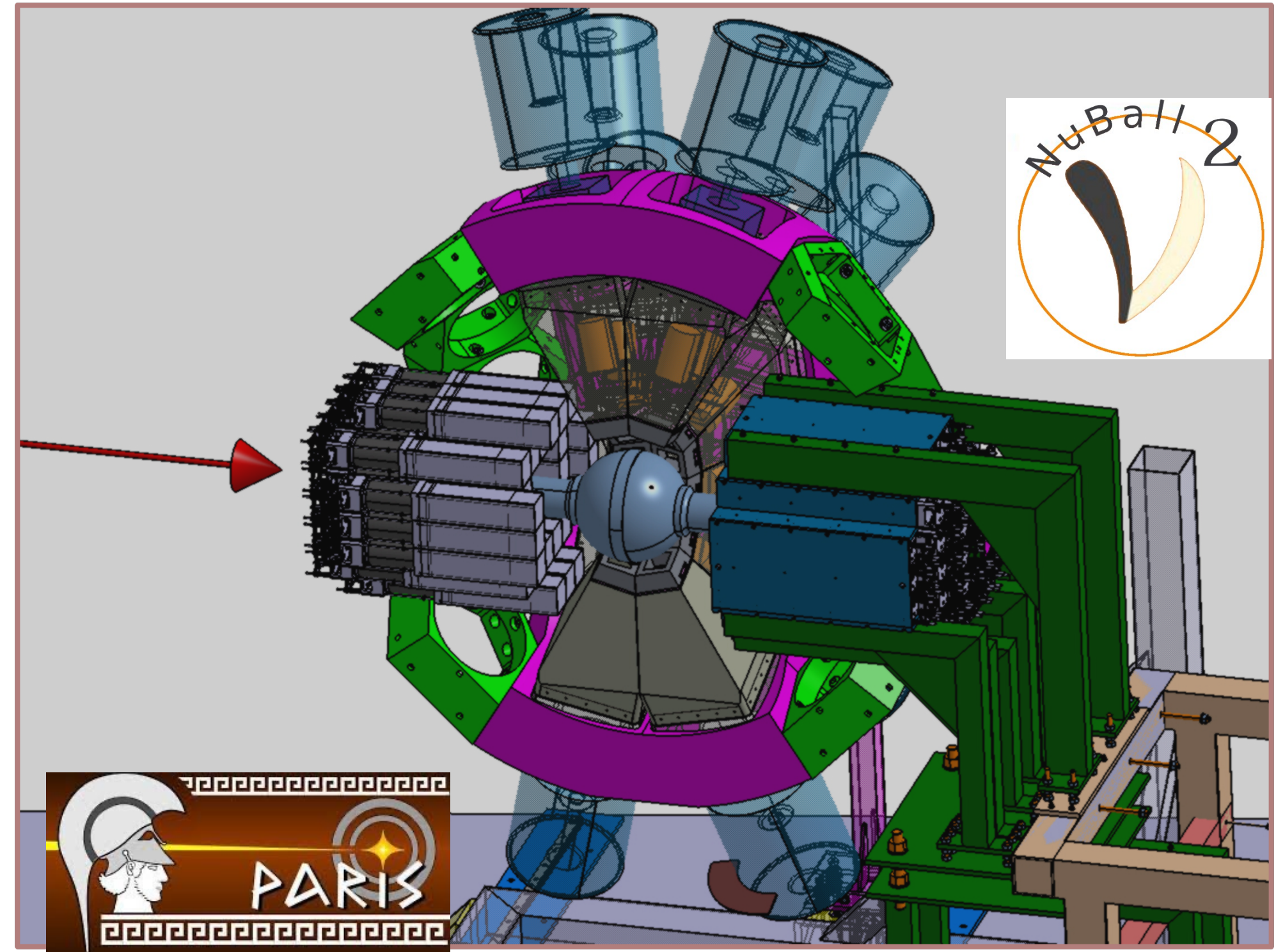
40Ca beam very unstable
2 days of the data taking
197Au target



Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

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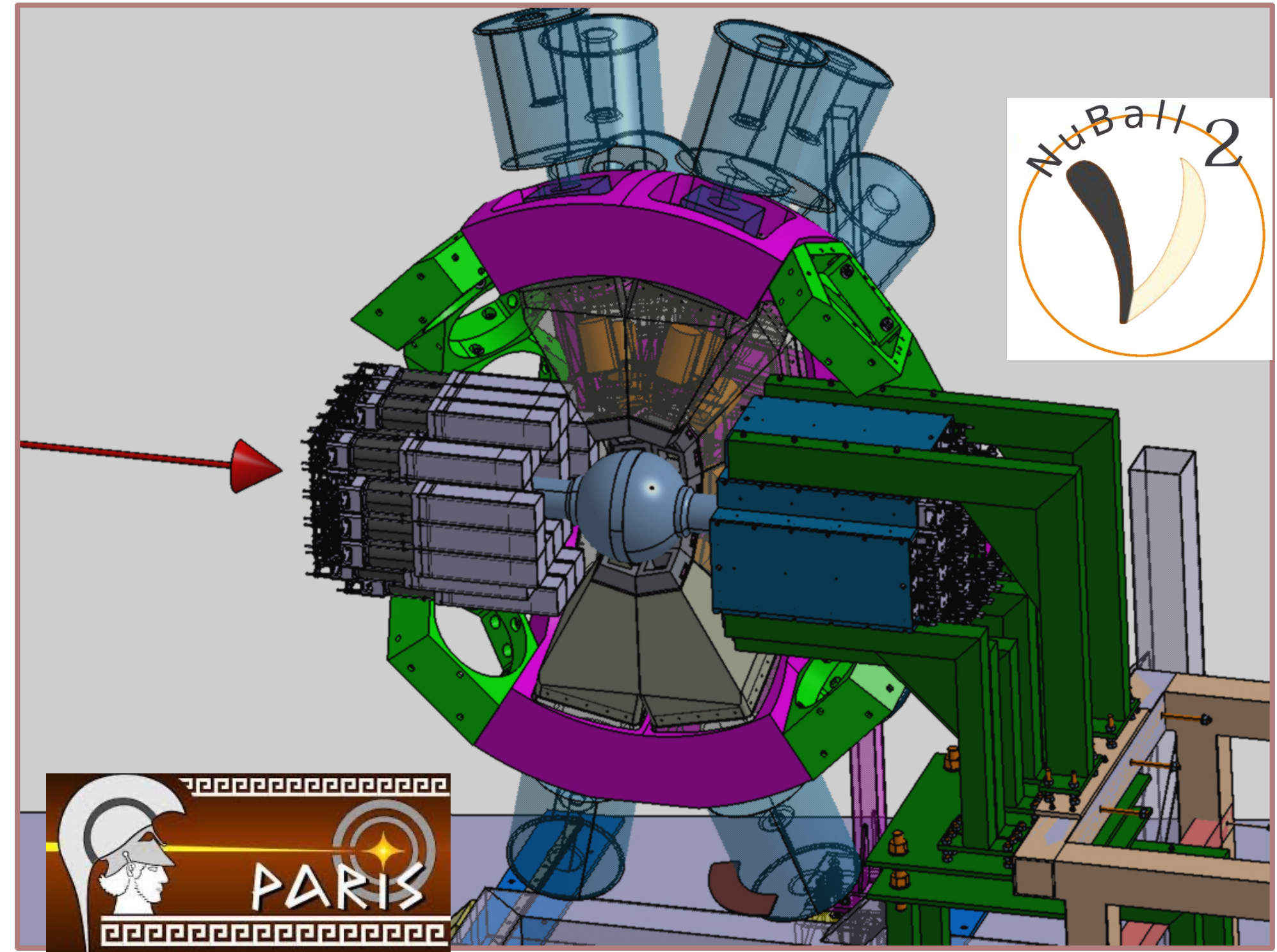
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24Mg beam difficult,
3 days of data taking, ~24 enA

^{62}Ni was not possible
beam changed to ^{60}Ni
a new physics case, ^{197}Au target
5 days of data taking, ~30 enA

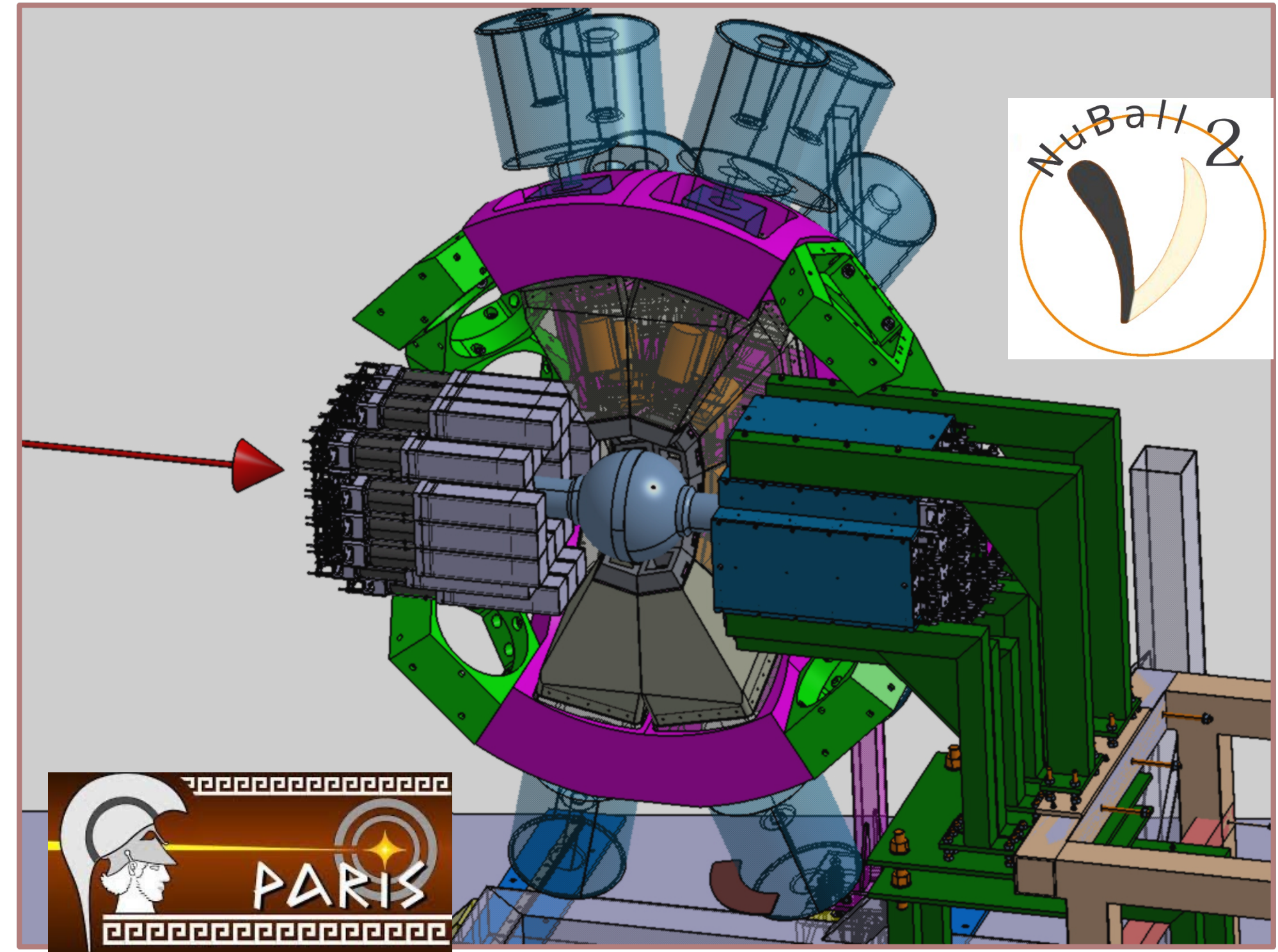


Experimental campaign **(K. Hadyńska-Klęk)**

Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

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COULEX of ^{58}Fe (N-SI-128)

^{58}Fe ($Z=26$) is placed in the border of a region in the nuclear chart where a **development of collectivity** has been observed and predicted*.

+

Proximity to the $Z=28, N=40$ doubly-magic nucleus ^{68}Ni .

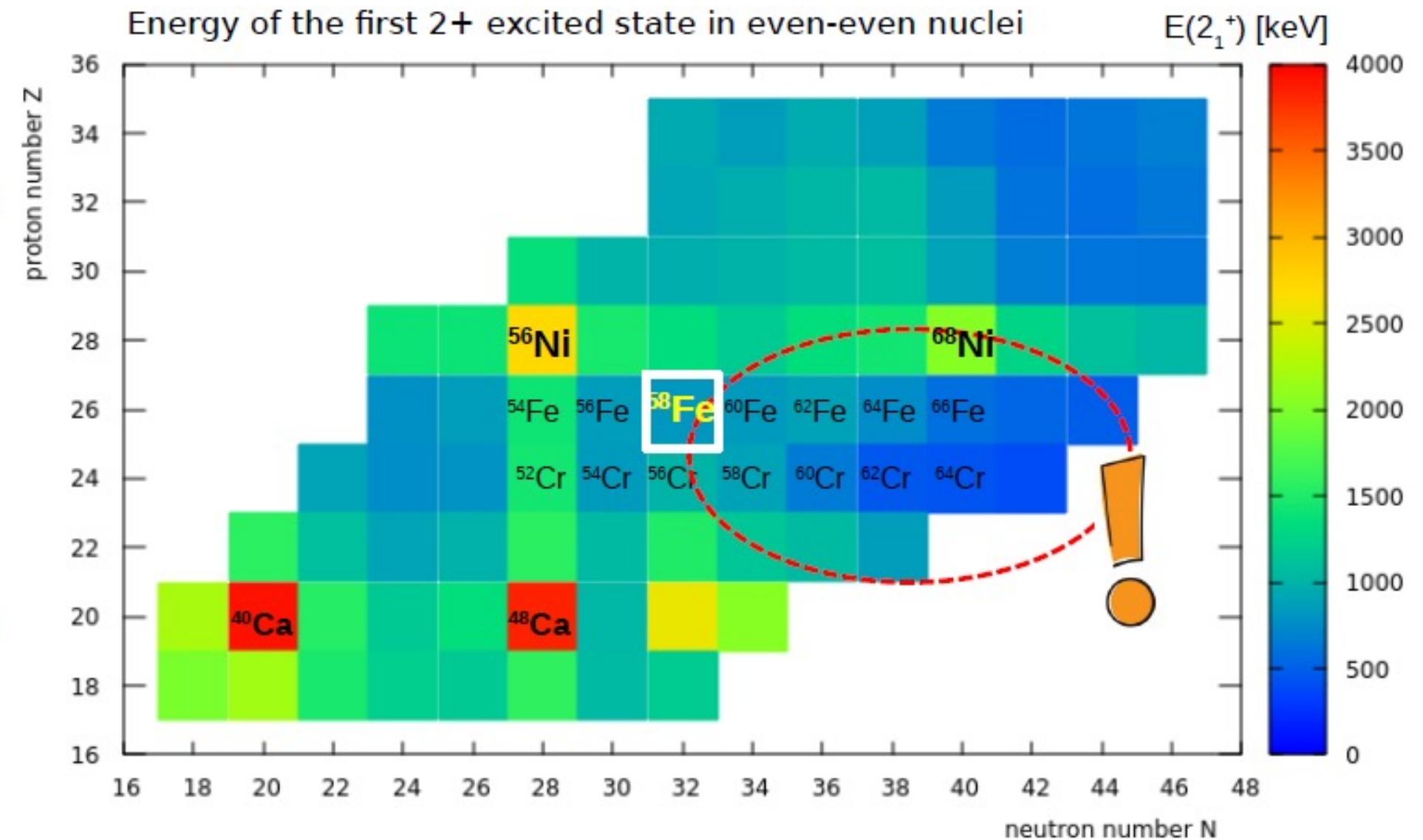
Contrast between two opposite behaviors:

- **Collectivity**: nuclear states can be described as the collective motion (the interaction) between many valence nucleons.

→ **easy to excite**

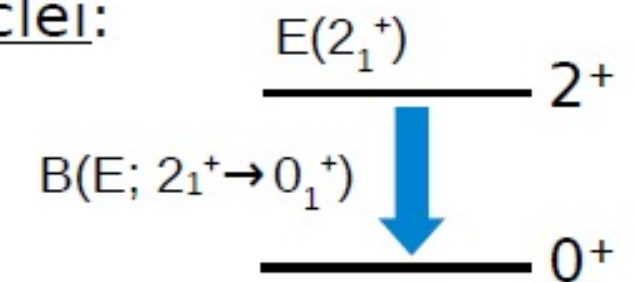
- **Single-particle**: only few nucleons are involved on the definition of the nuclear states wave functions

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Fingerprints of collectivity in nuclei:

- Small $E(2^+)$
- Large $B(E2)$



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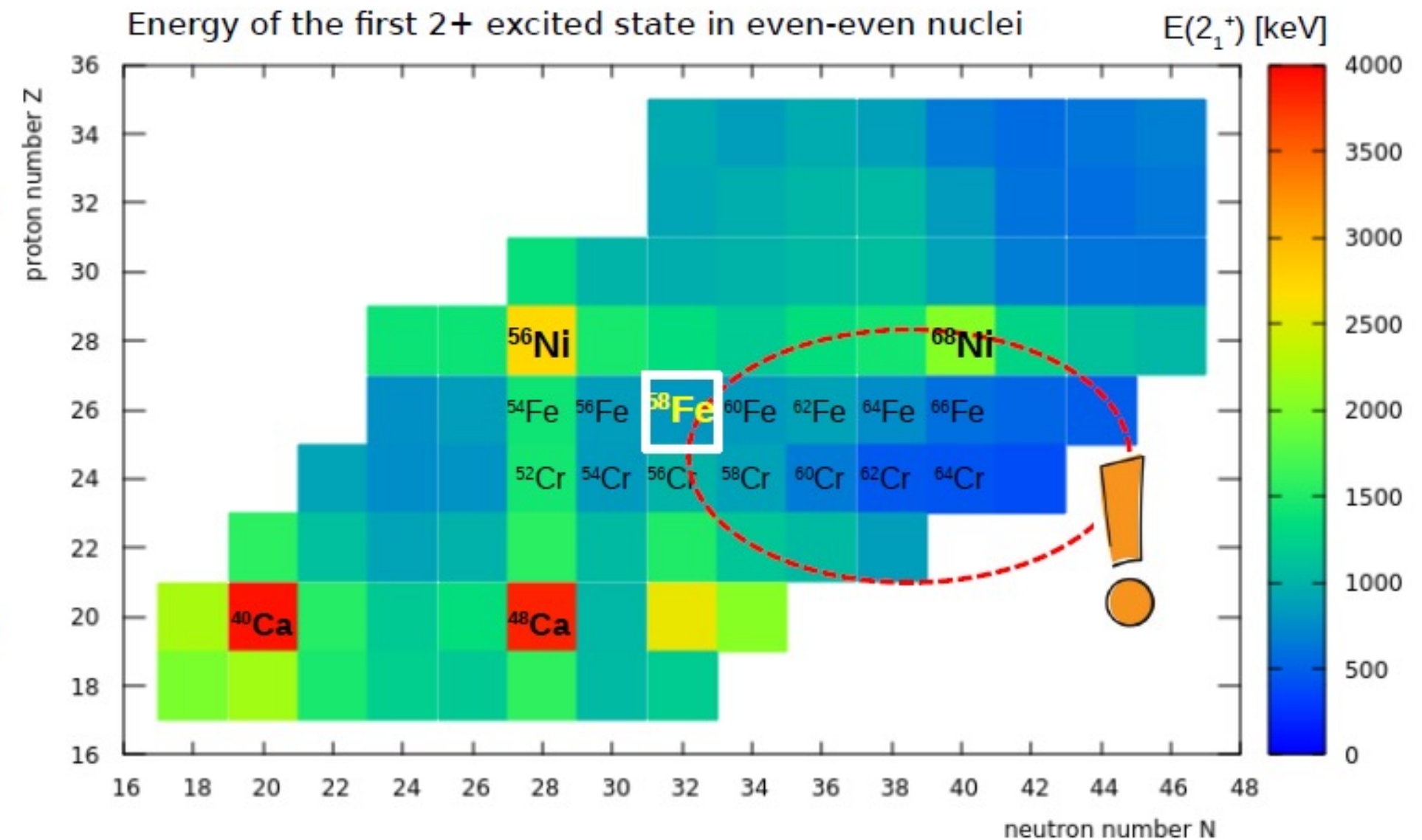
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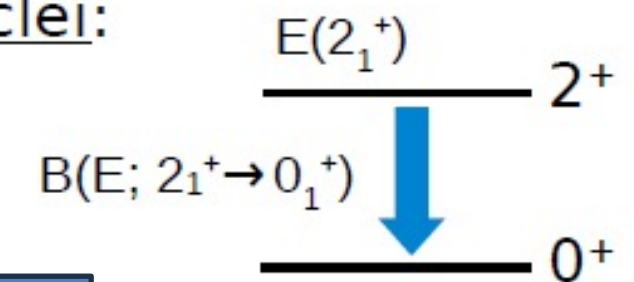
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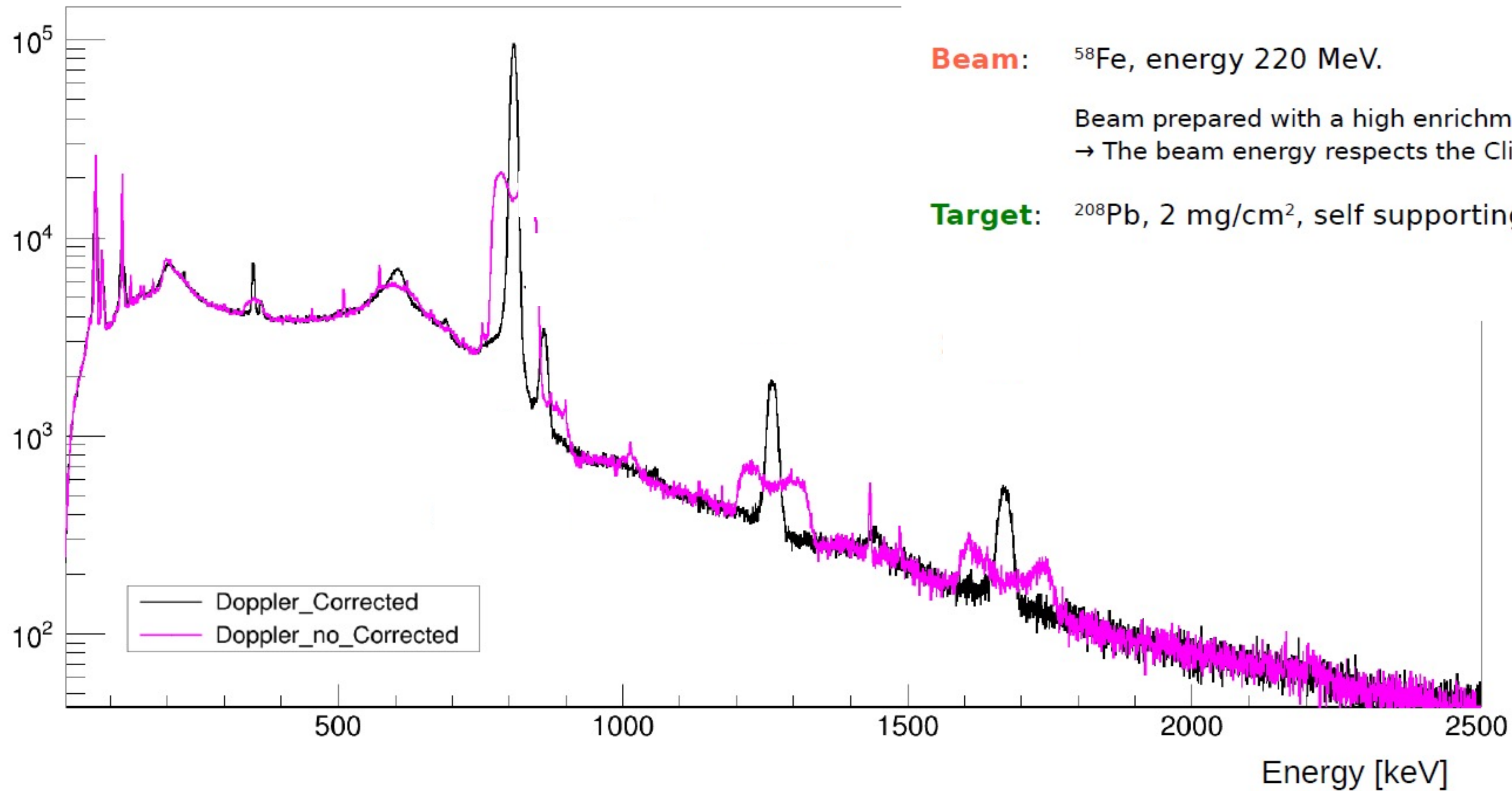
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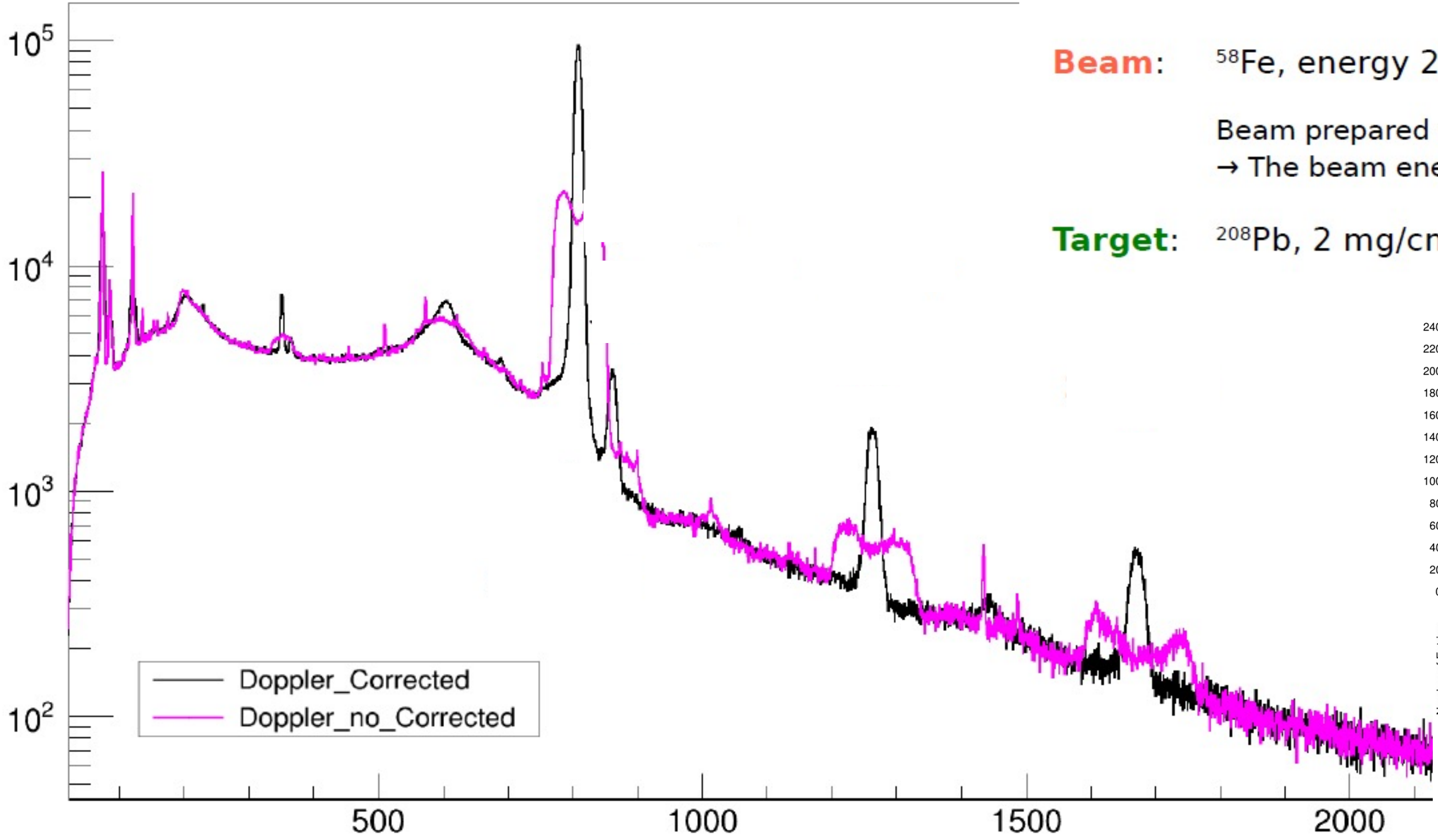


N-SI-128

COULEX of ^{58}Fe - preliminary results



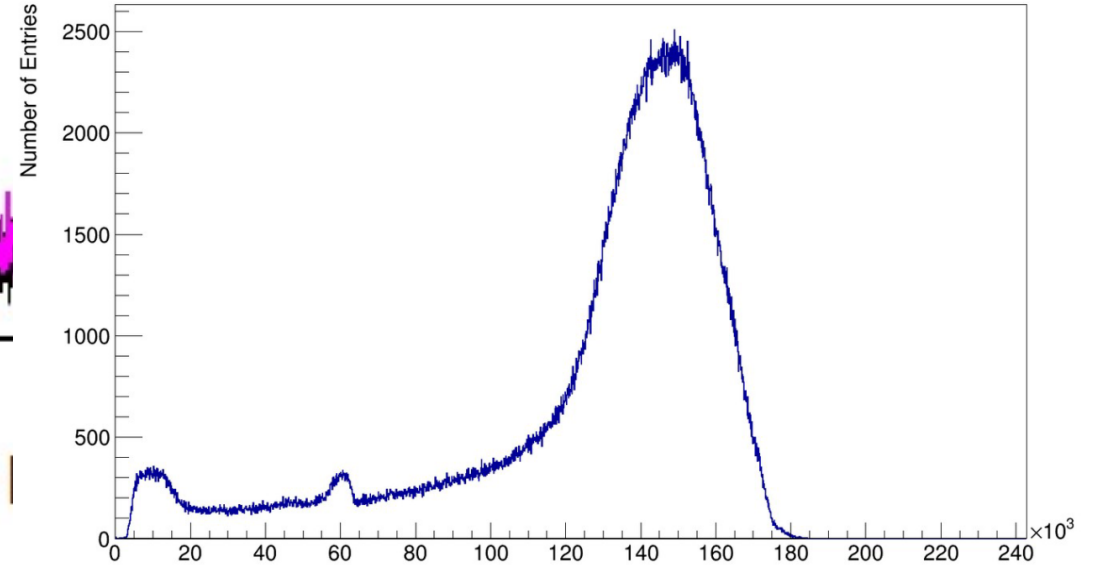
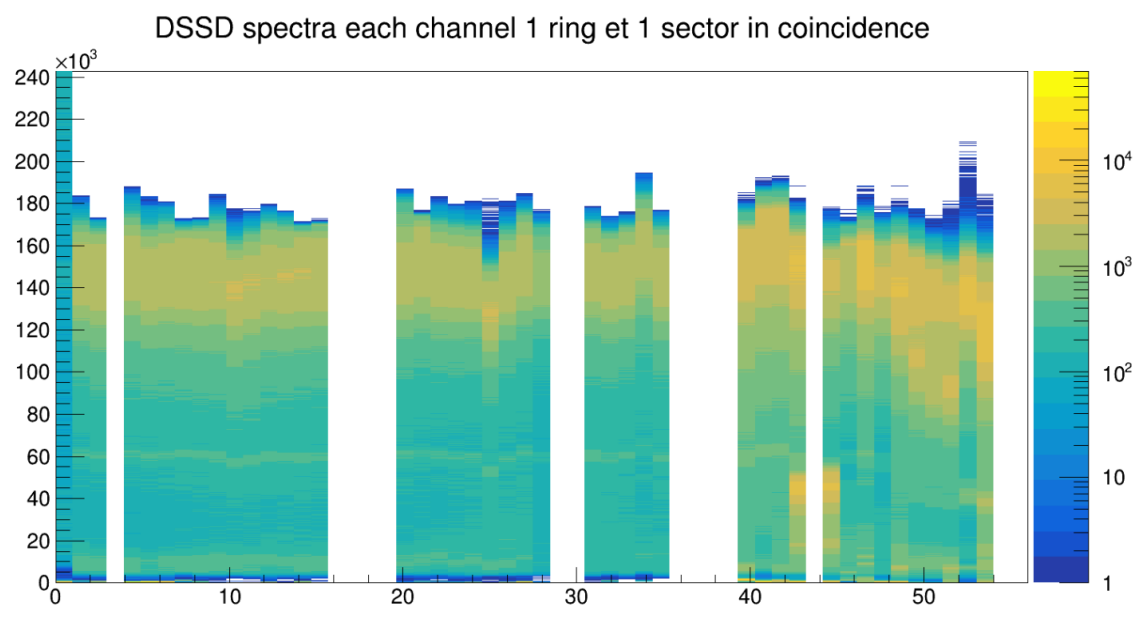
COULEX of ^{58}Fe - preliminary results



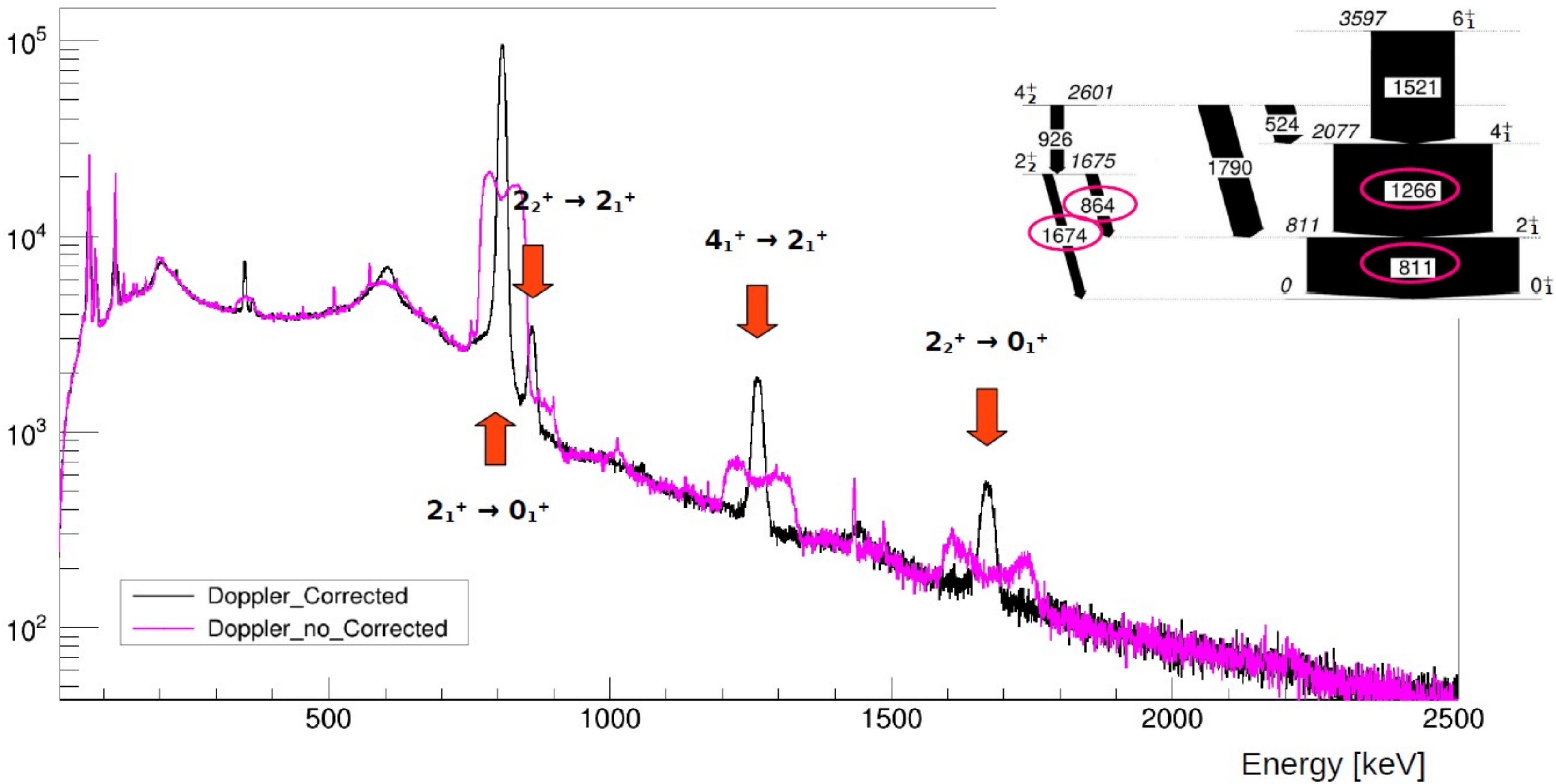
Beam: ^{58}Fe , energy 220 MeV.

Beam prepared with a high enrichment of ^{58}Fe .
→ The beam energy respects the Cline safe-energy criteria

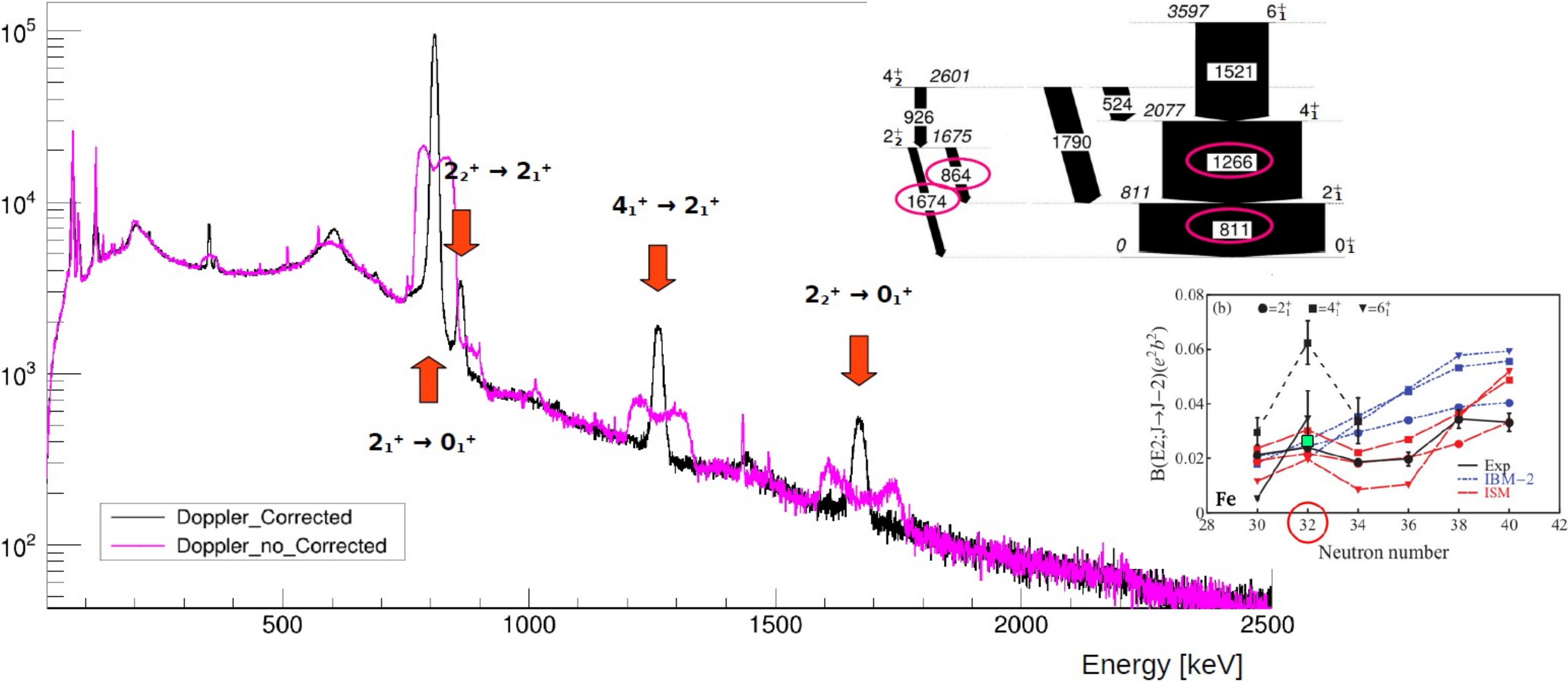
Target: ^{208}Pb , 2 mg/cm², self supporting.



COULEX of ^{58}Fe - preliminary results



COULEX of ^{58}Fe - preliminary results

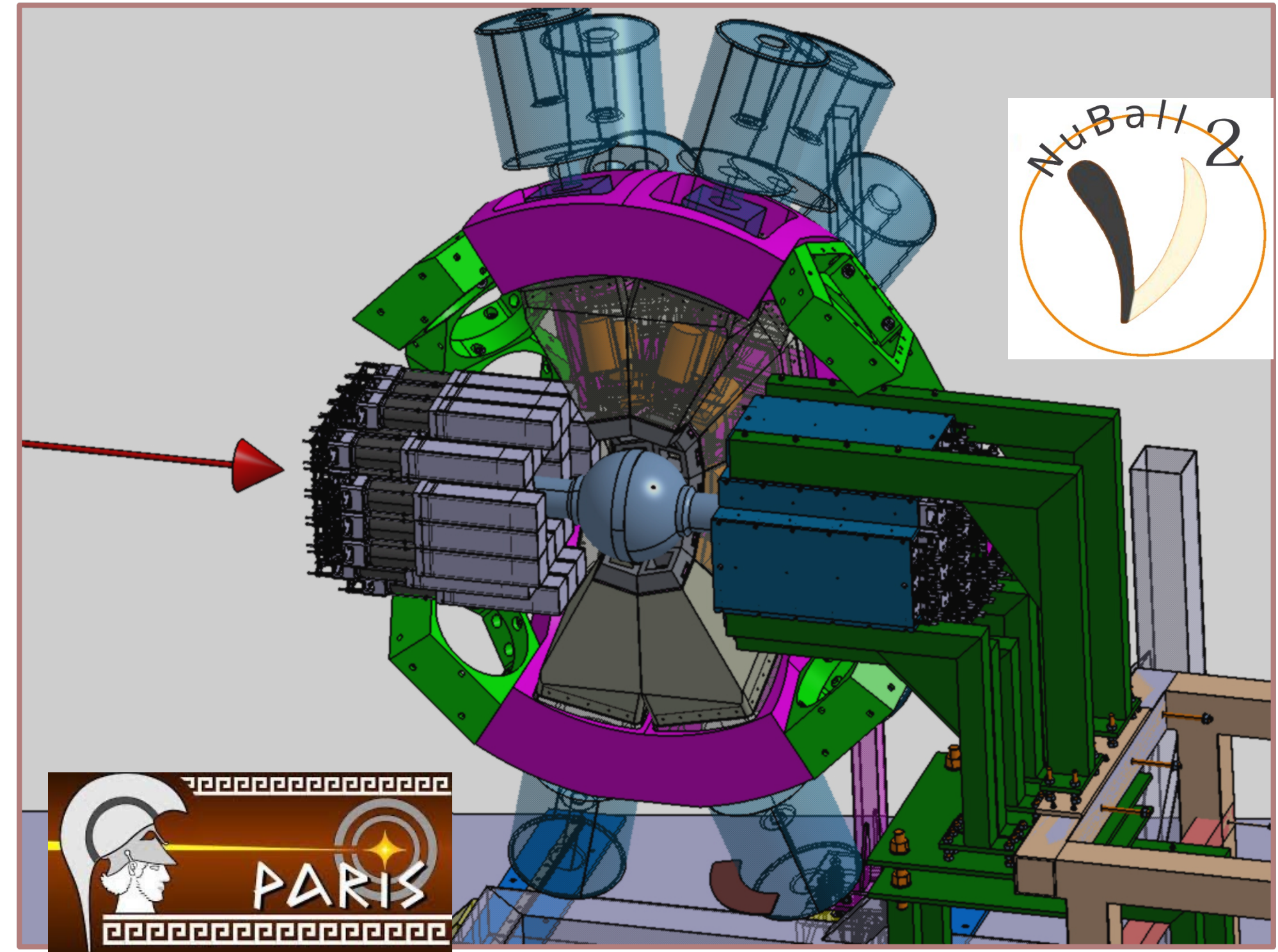


Courtesy: Giorgia Pasqualato, IJC Lab, Orsay

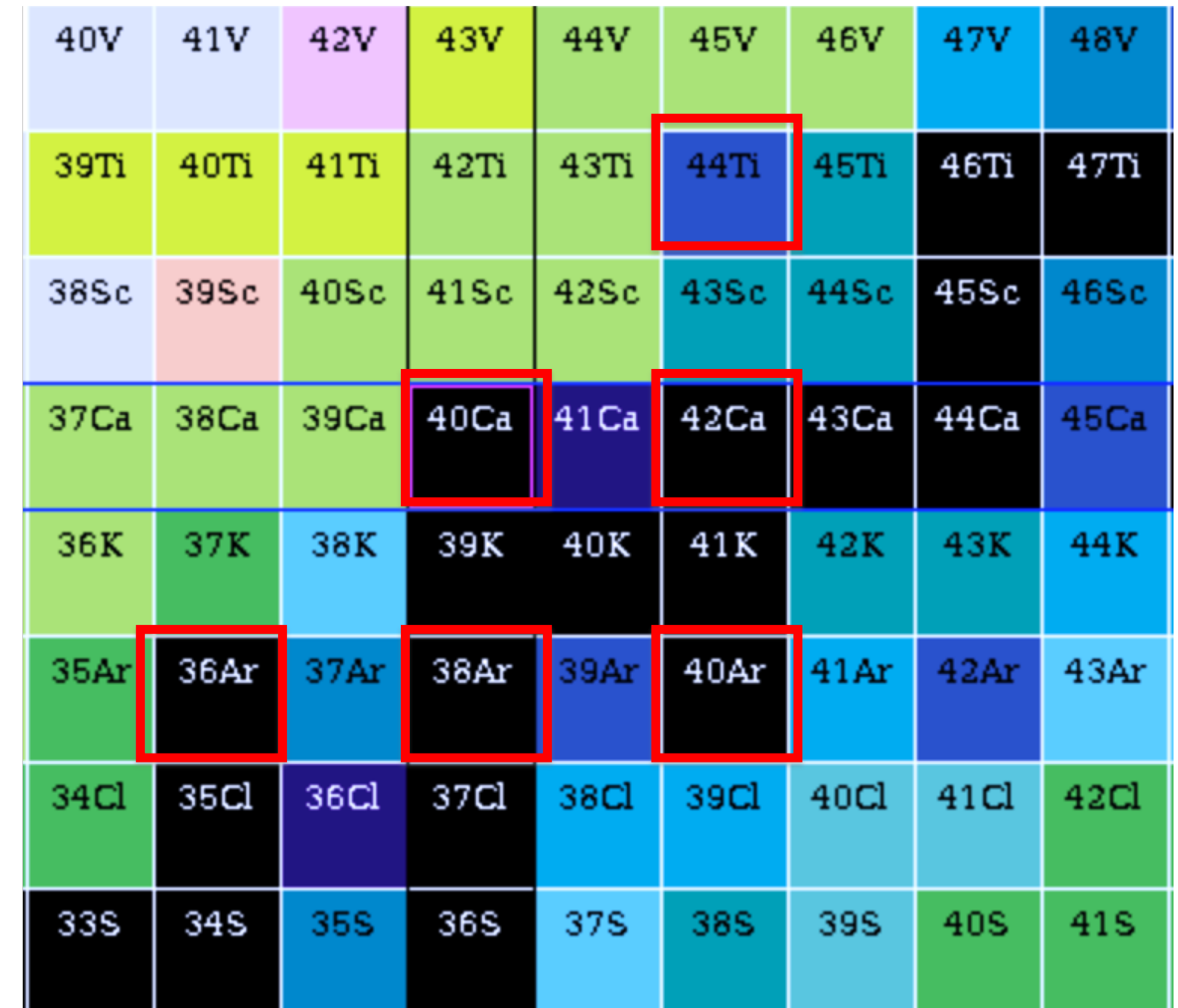
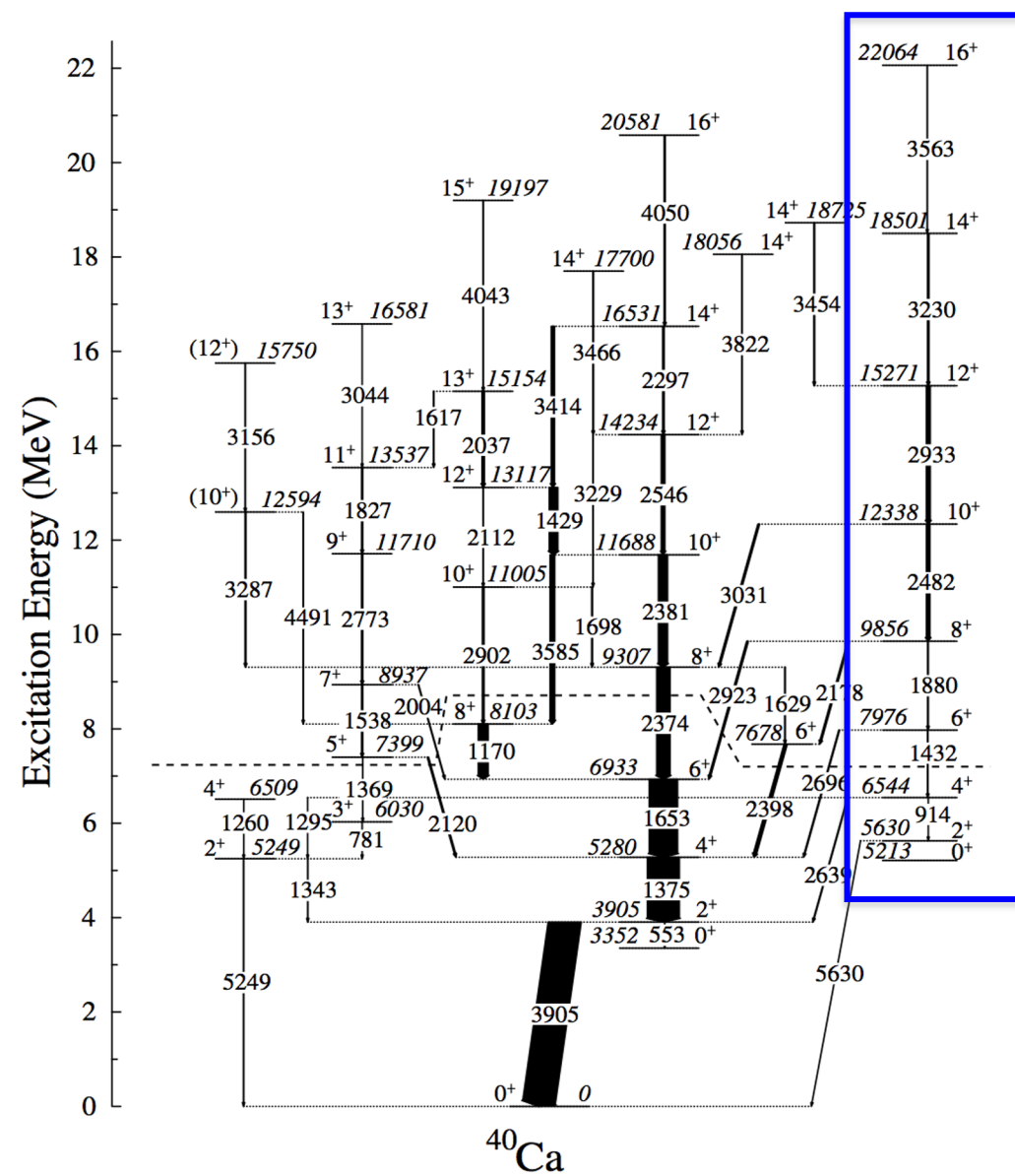
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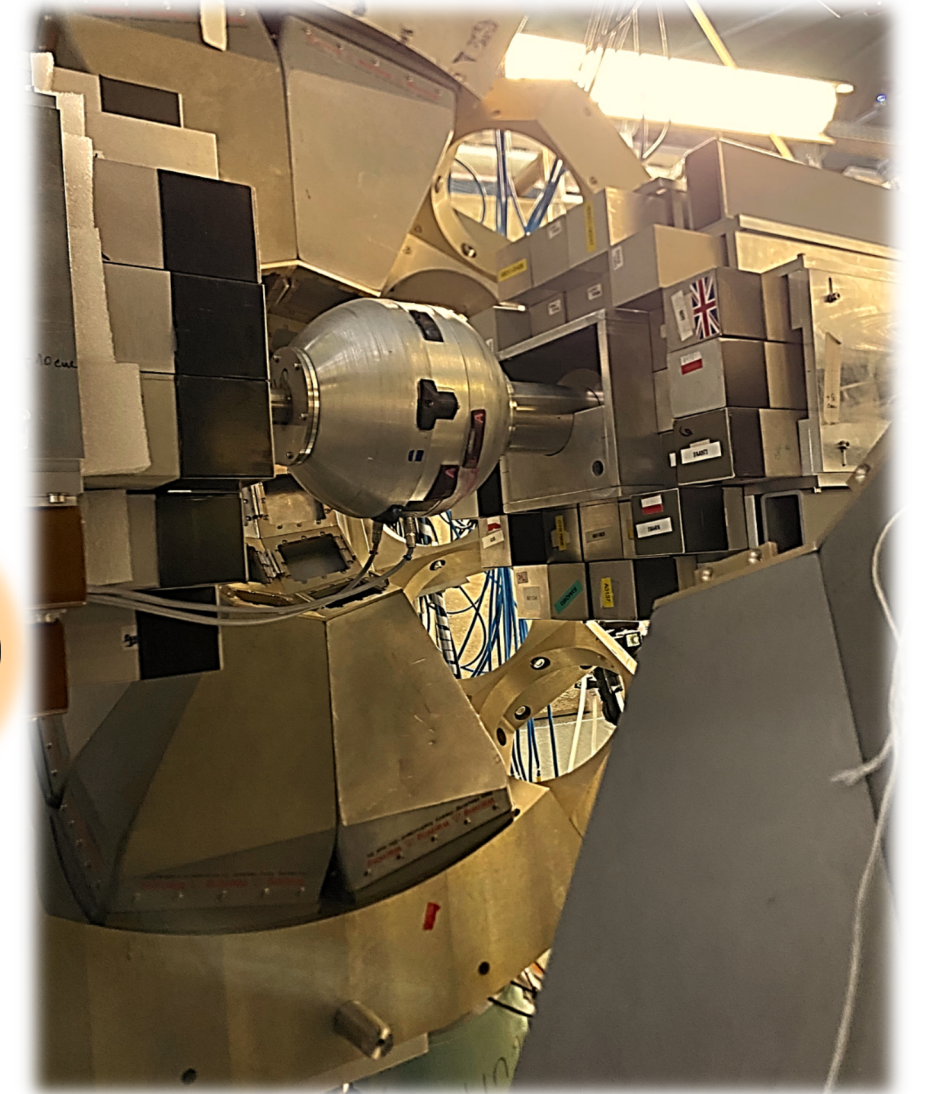
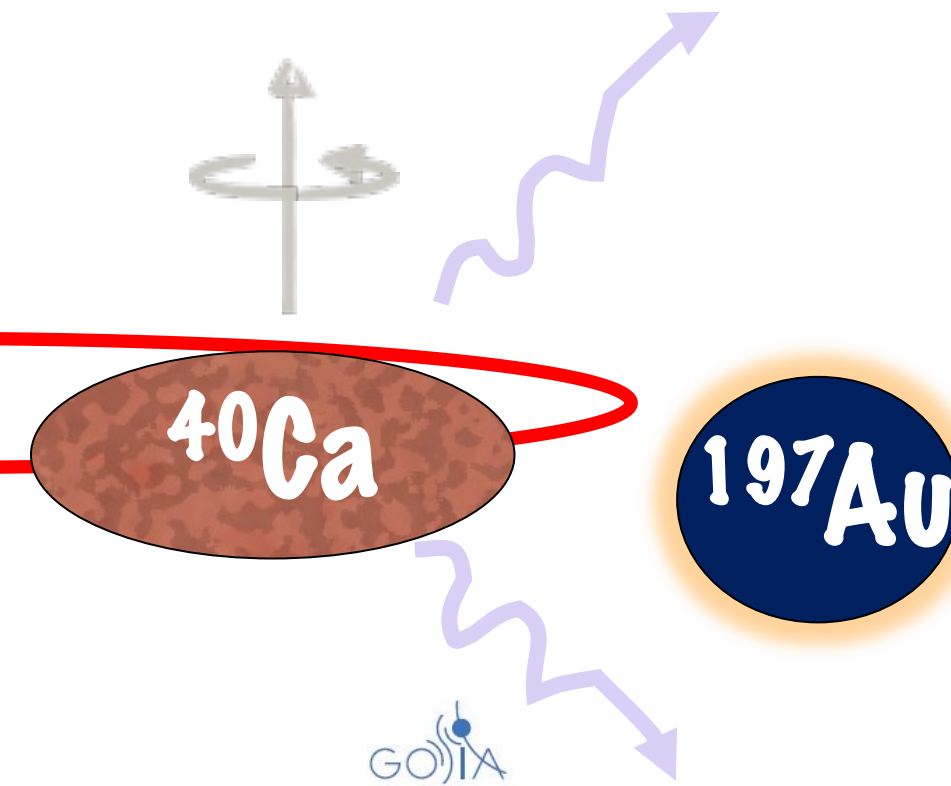
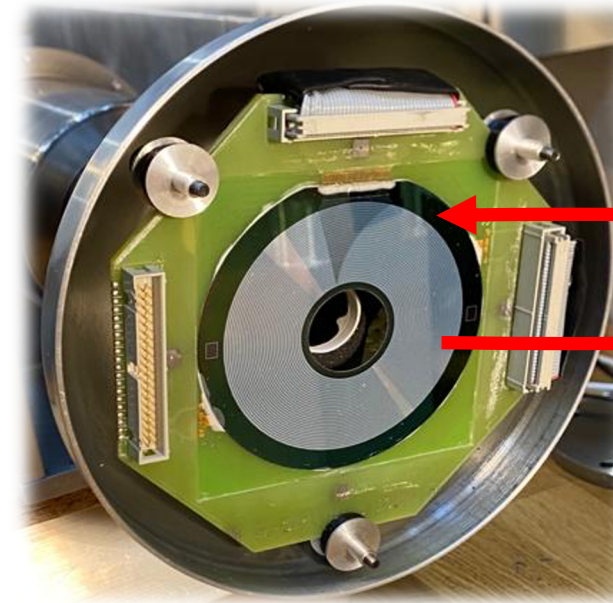
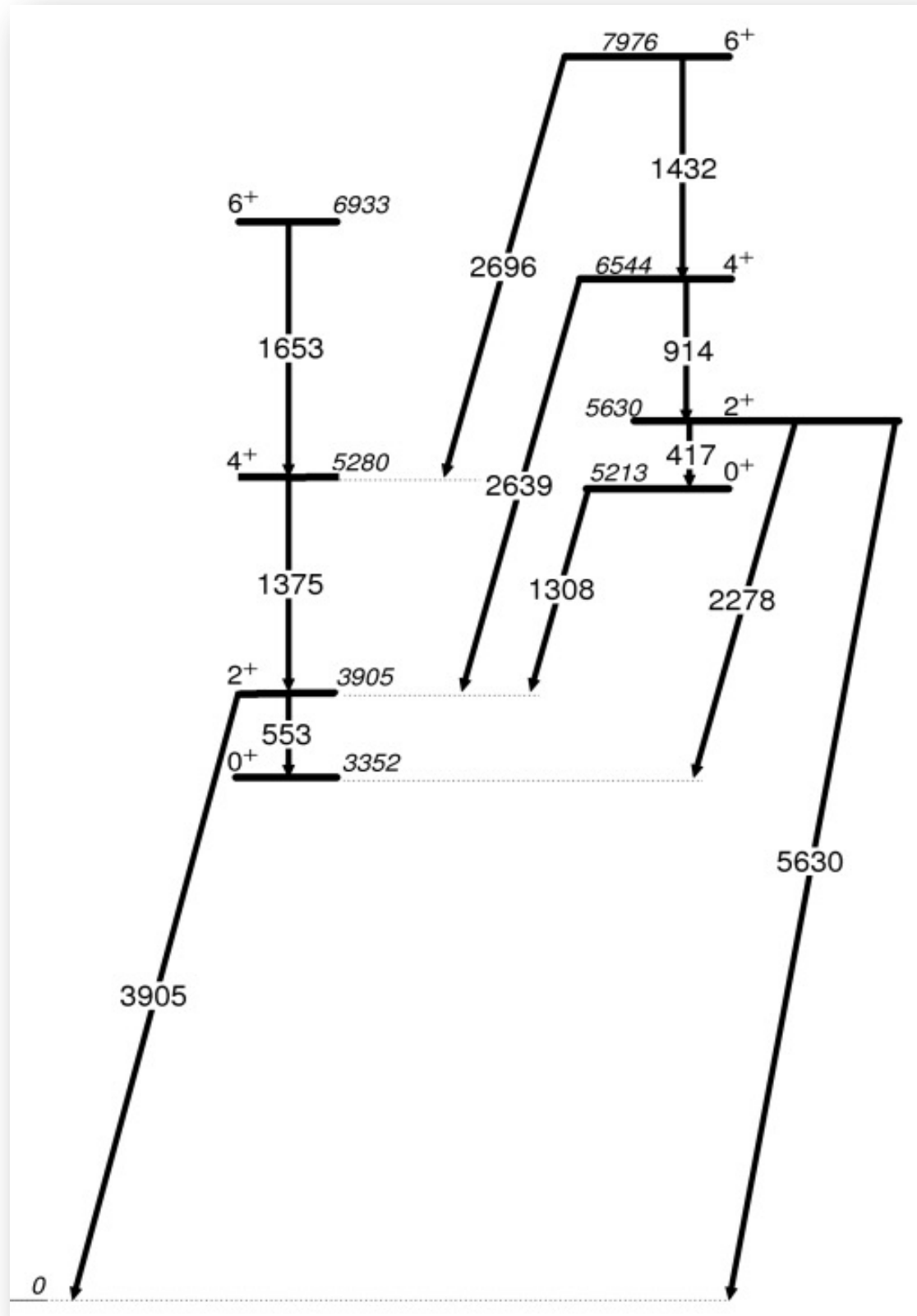
Nuclear deformations: SD in A~40 region



isotope	experimental β_2	configuration	0^+ energy	
^{40}Ca	$0.59^{+0.14}_{-0.11}$	8p-8h	5.2 MeV	E. Ideguchi et al., PRL 81 (2001) 222501
	0.27 ± 0.05	4p-4h	3.4 MeV	
^{36}Ar	0.46 ± 0.03	4p-8h	4.3 MeV	C. Svensson et al., PRL 85 (2000) 2693
^{38}Ar	$(0.42^{+0.11}_{-0.08})$	4p-6h	3.4 MeV	R. Austin, PhD thesis (2004)
	>0.68	4p-6h	4.7 MeV	
^{40}Ar	$0.53^{+0.20}_{-0.13} \pm 0.06$	4p-4h	2.1 MeV	E. Ideguchi et al., PLB 686 (2010) 18
^{44}Ti	not known	8p-4h	1.9 MeV	D. O'Leary et al., PRC 61 (2000) 064314
^{42}Ca	$0.43(4) (0_2^+)$	6p-4h	1.8 MeV	K. Hadyńska-Klęk, PRL 117 (2016) 062501
	$0.45(4) (2_2^+)$	6p-4h		

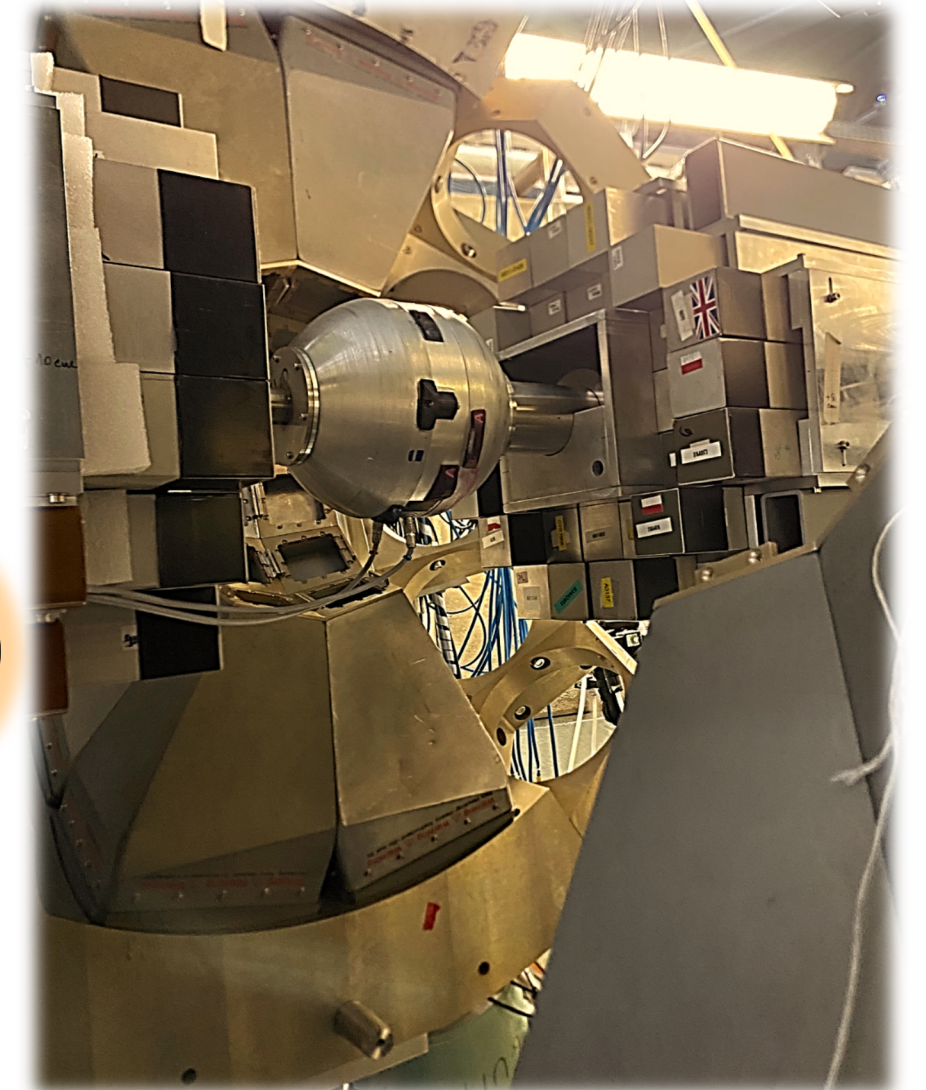
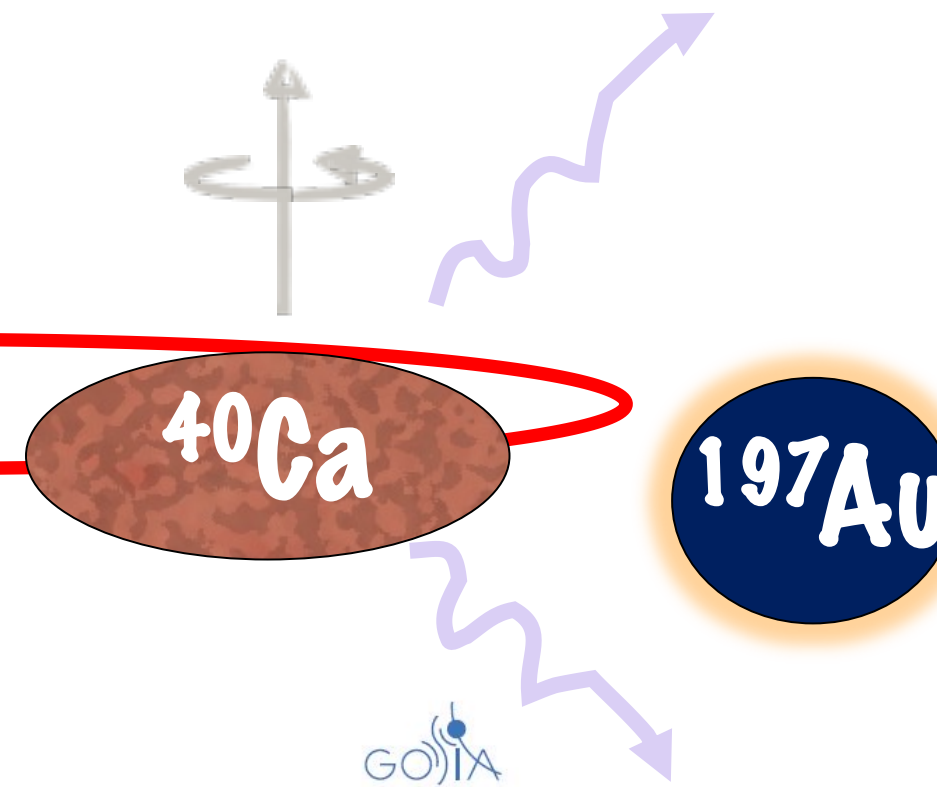
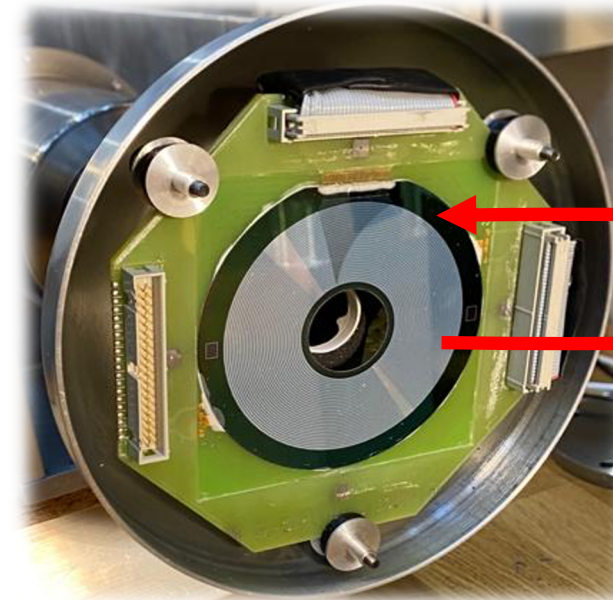
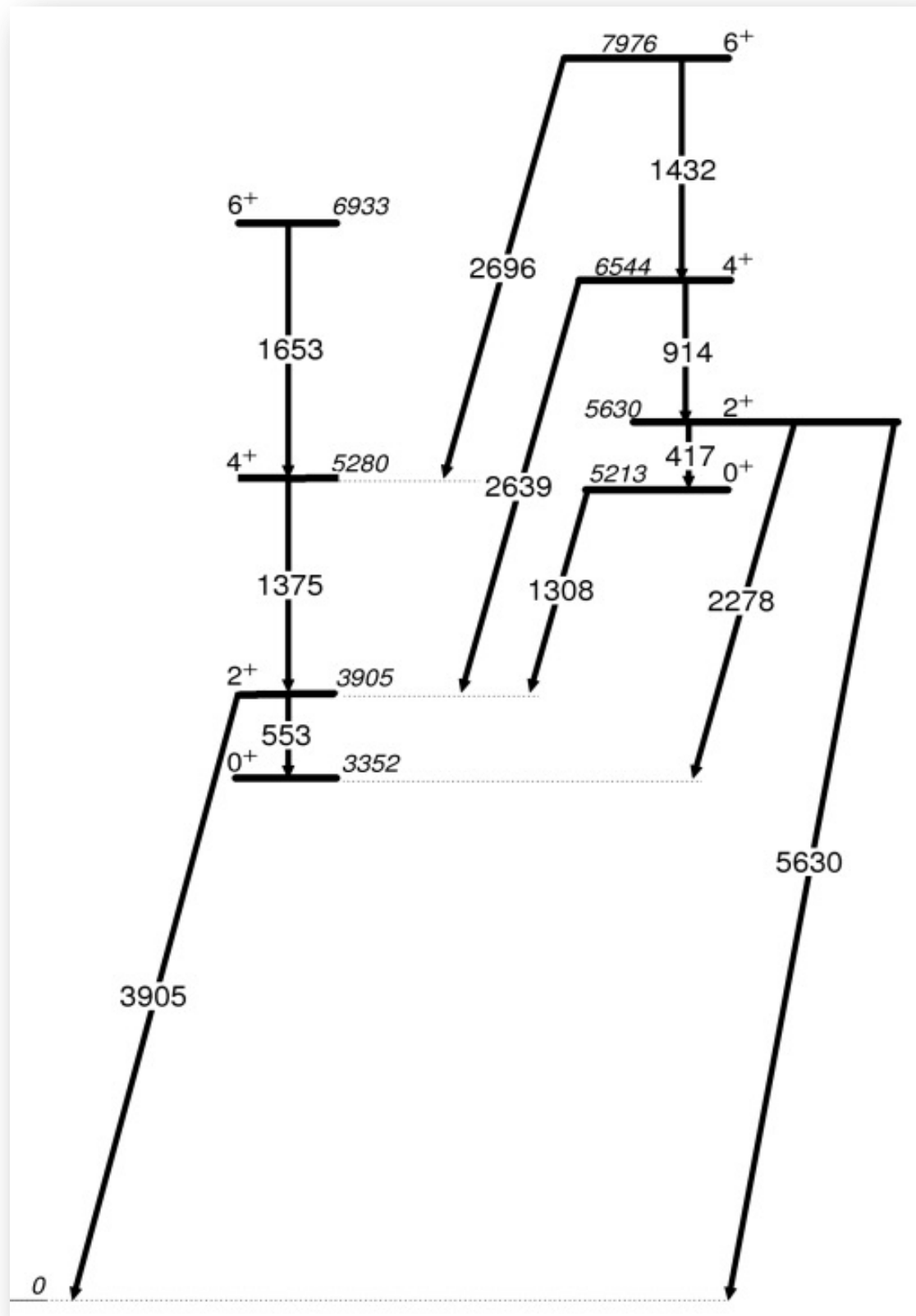
N-SI-85

Nuclear deformations: COULEX of ^{40}Ca (N-SI-85)



Transition	Energy [keV]	Counts/day
ND band transitions		
$2^+_{1} \rightarrow 0^+_{GS}$	3905	115000
$2^+_{1} \rightarrow 0^+_{2}$	553	250
$4^+_{1} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	1375	8500
$6^+_{1} \rightarrow 4^+_{1}$	1653	250
SD band transitions		
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 0^+_{SD}$	417	200
$4^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{SD}$	914	1200
$6^+_{SD} \rightarrow 4^+_{SD}$	1432	50
SD→ND transitions		
$0^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	1308	70000
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 0^+_{2}$	2278	4000
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	1725	1500
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 0^+_{GS}$	5630	17000
$4^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{1}$	2639	2500
$4^+_{SD} \rightarrow 4^+_{1}$	1264	70

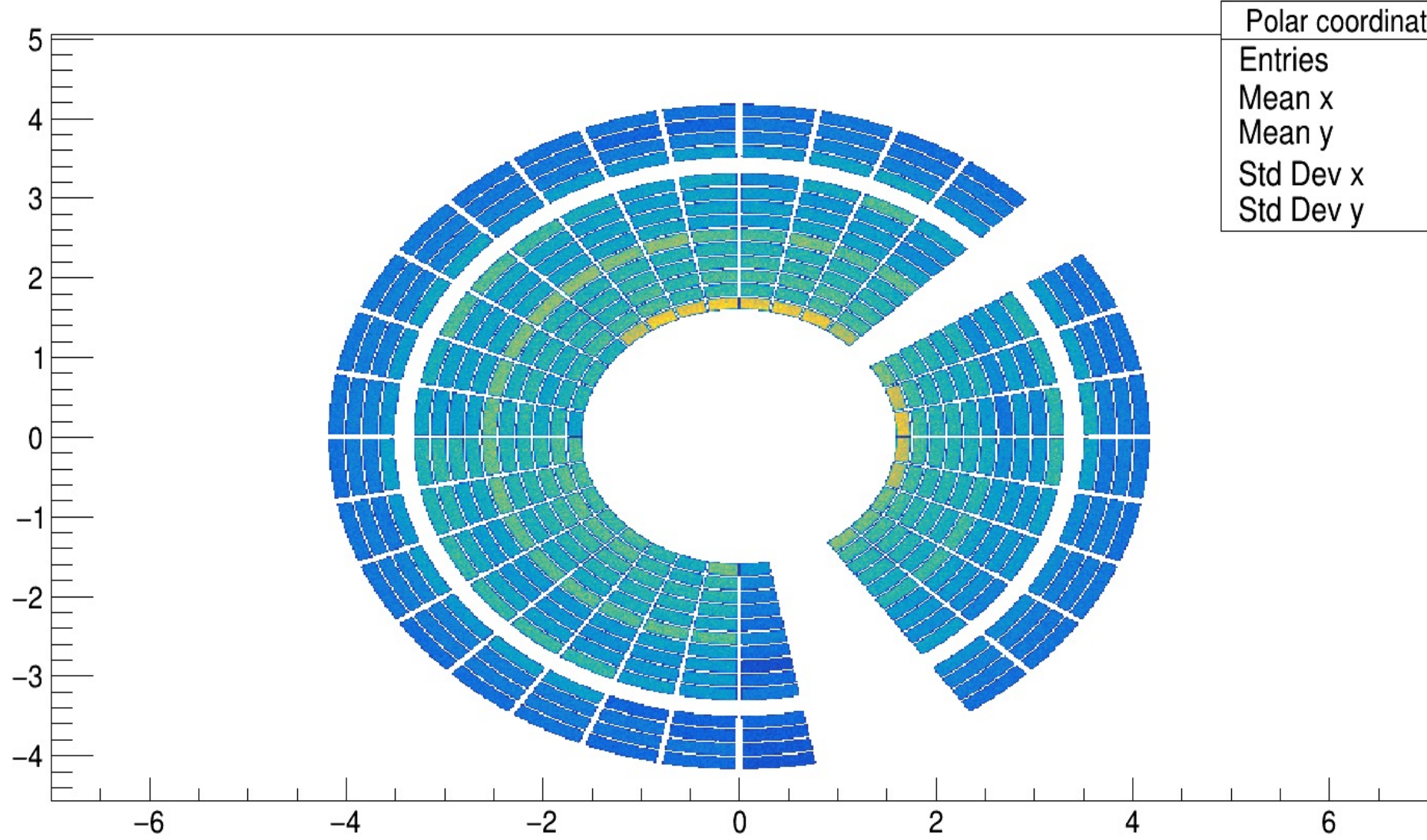
Nuclear deformations: COULEX of ^{40}Ca (N-SI-85)



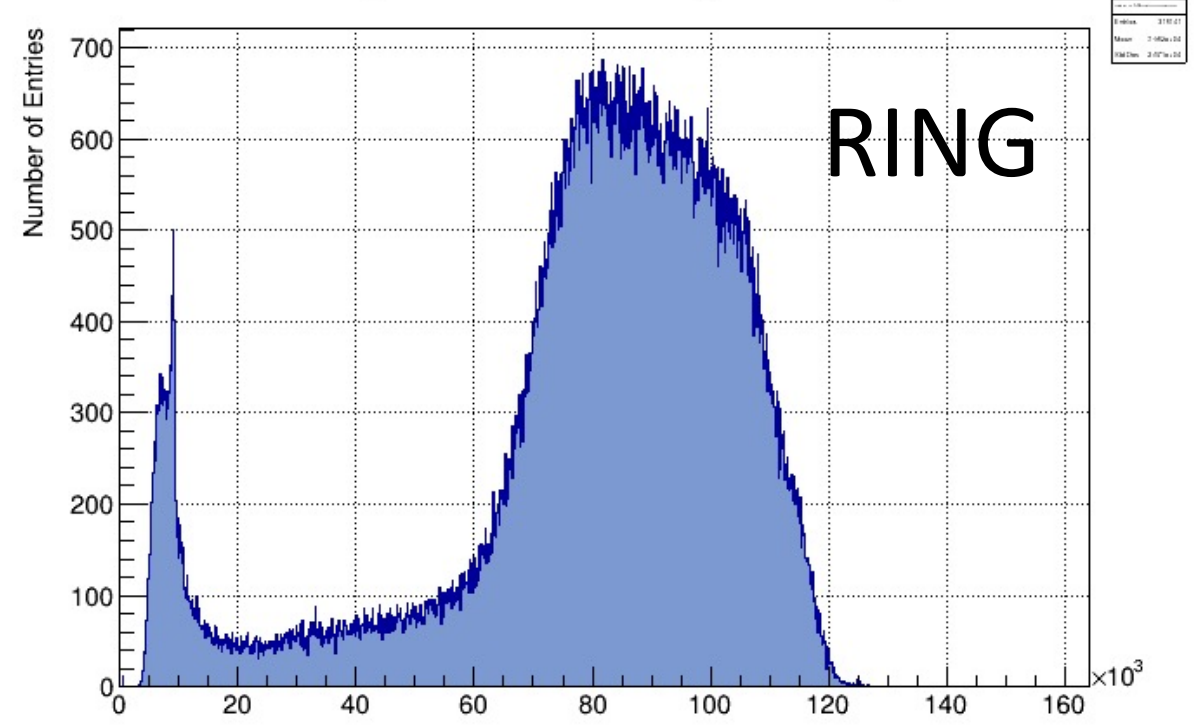
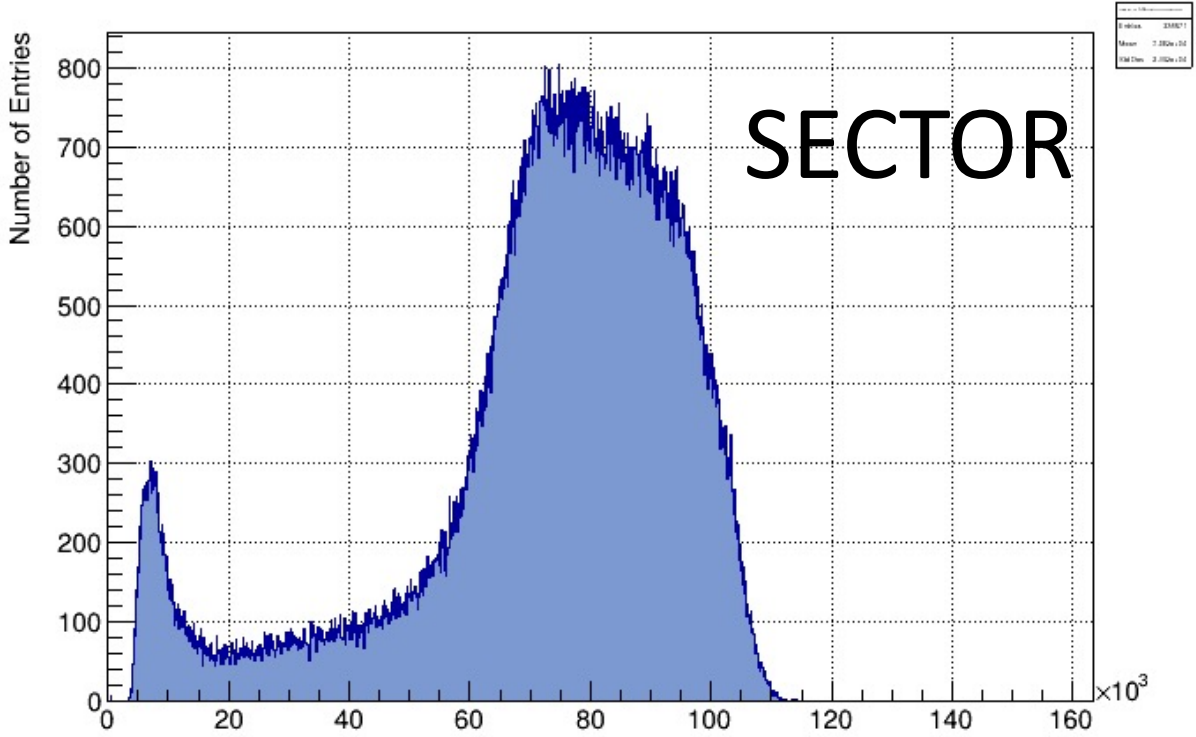
Transition	Energy [keV]	Counts/day
ND band transitions		
$2^+_{11} \rightarrow 0^+_{GS}$	3905	115000
$2^+_{11} \rightarrow 0^+_{21}$	553	250
$4^+_{11} \rightarrow 2^+_{11}$	1375	8500
$6^+_{11} \rightarrow 4^+_{11}$	1653	250
SD band transitions		
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 0^+_{SD}$	417	200
$4^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{SD}$	914	1200
$6^+_{SD} \rightarrow 4^+_{SD}$	1432	50
SD→ND transitions		
$0^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{11}$	1308	70000
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 0^+_{21}$	2278	4000
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{11}$	1725	1500
$2^+_{SD} \rightarrow 0^+_{GS}$	5630	17000
$4^+_{SD} \rightarrow 2^+_{11}$	2639	2500
$4^+_{SD} \rightarrow 4^+_{11}$	1264	70

COULEX of ^{40}Ca - DSSD spectra

Polar coordinates scaled

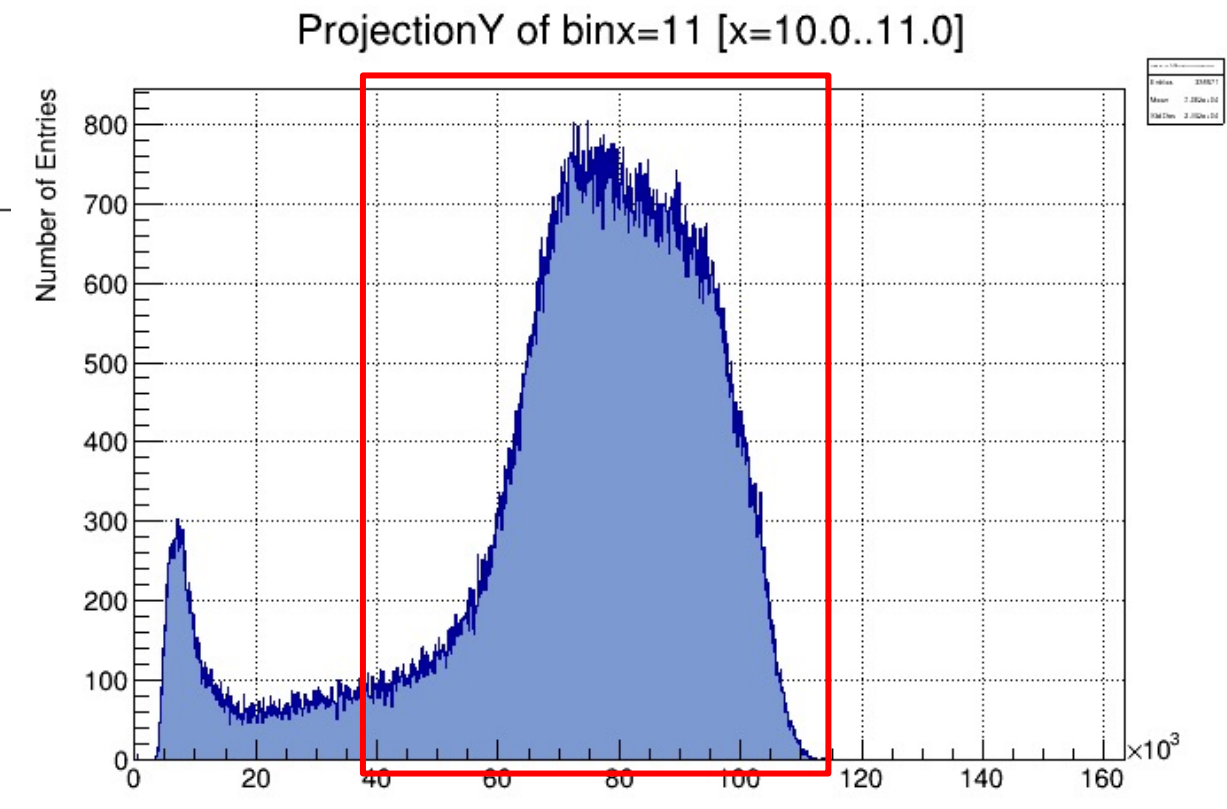
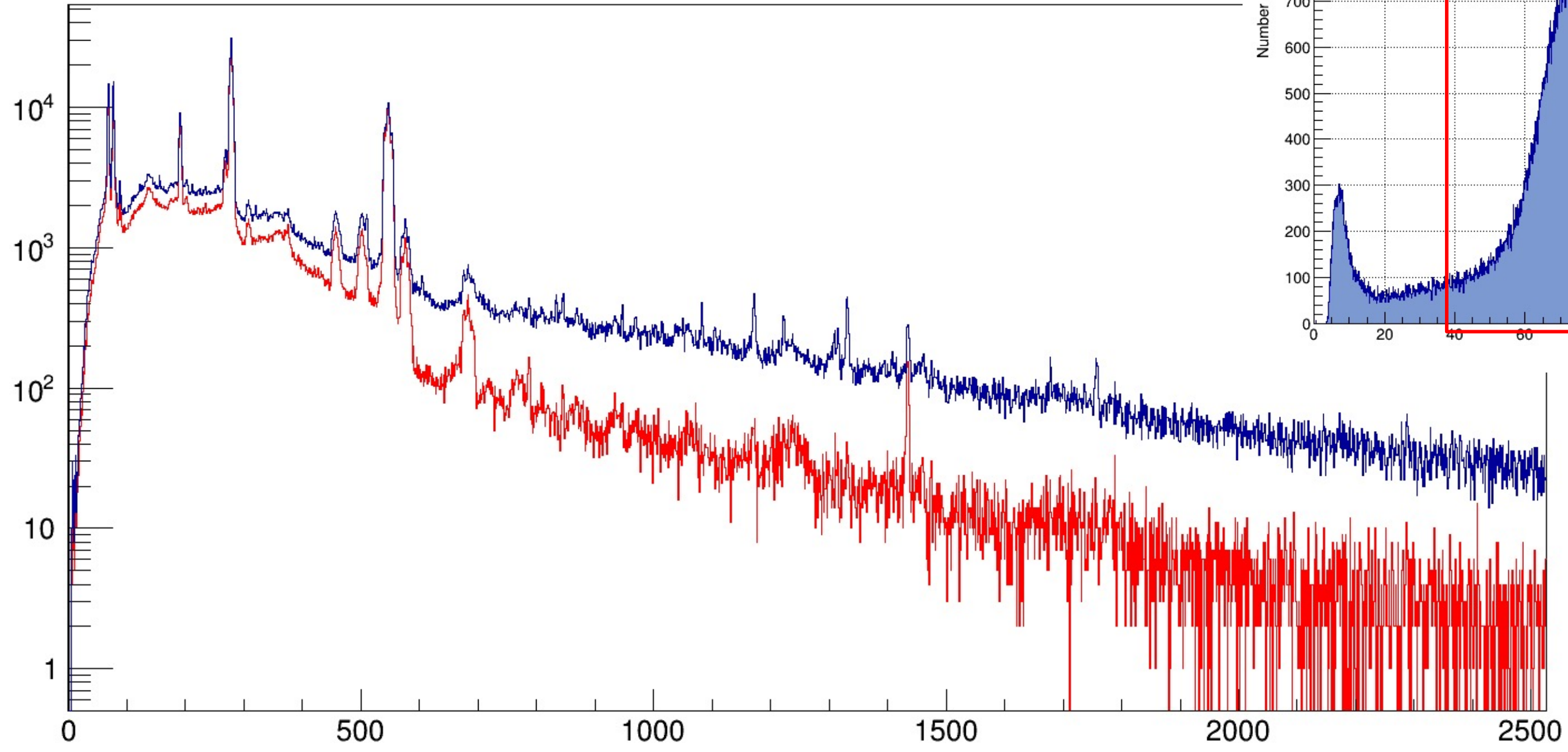


Polar coordinates scaled	
Entries	8372853
Mean x	-0.2142
Mean y	0.2374
Std Dev x	2.126
Std Dev y	1.965

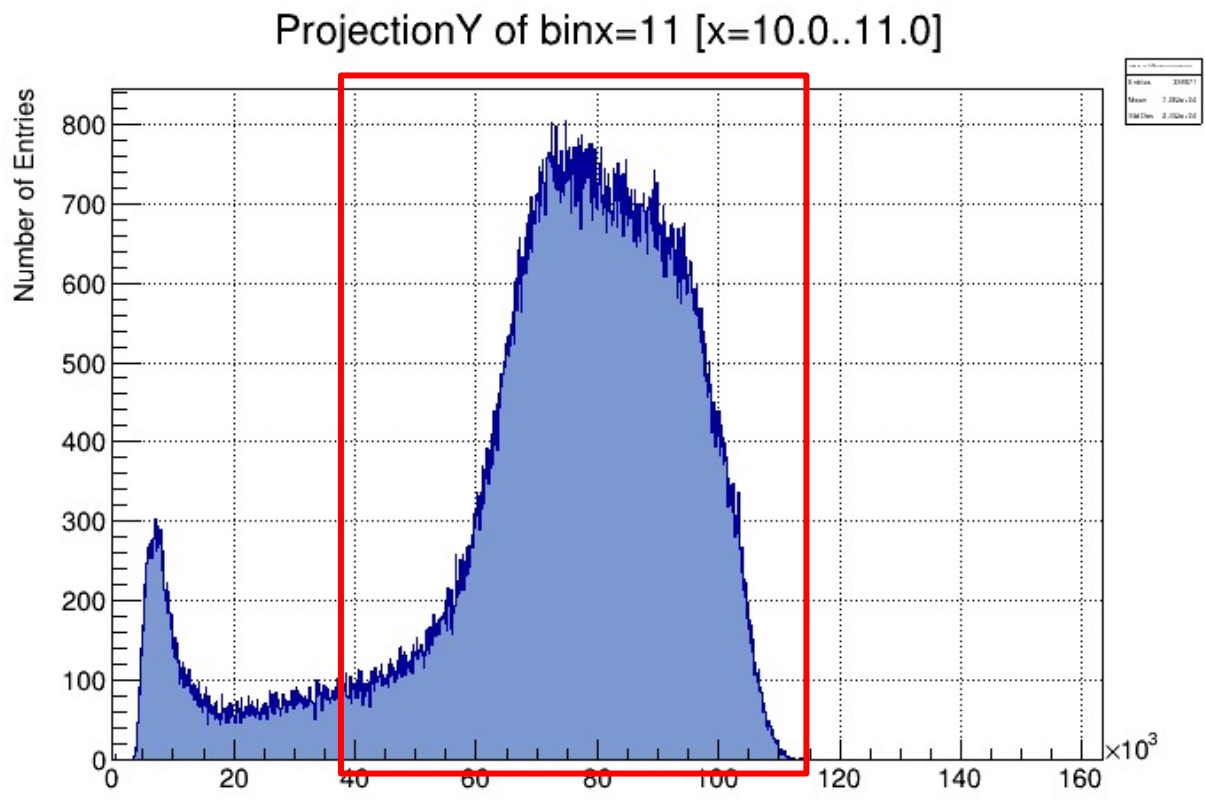
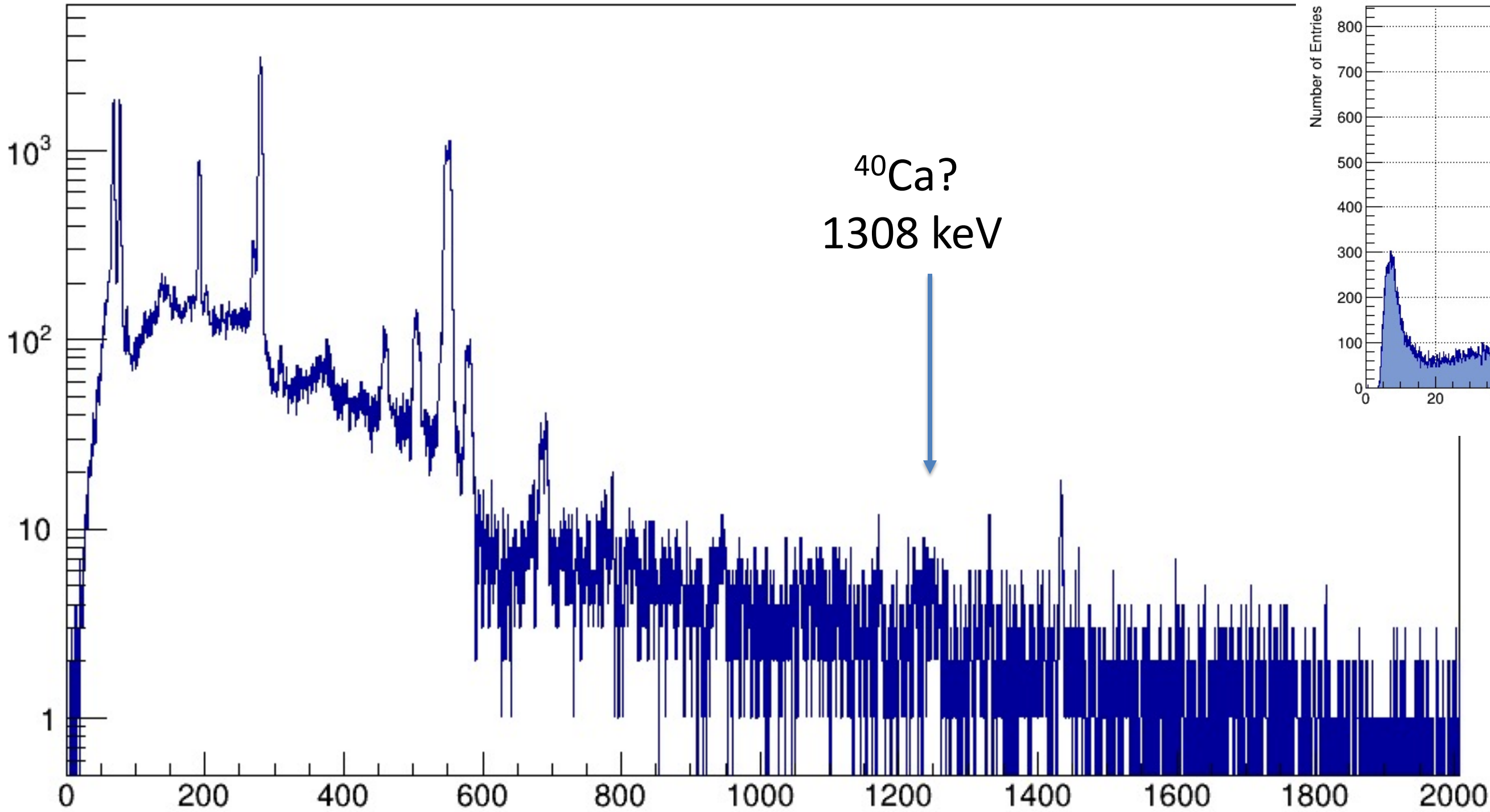


COULEX of ^{40}Ca - selection based on the DSSD

DSSD VS Clover



COULEX of ^{40}Ca - preliminary (av. Doppler Correction)



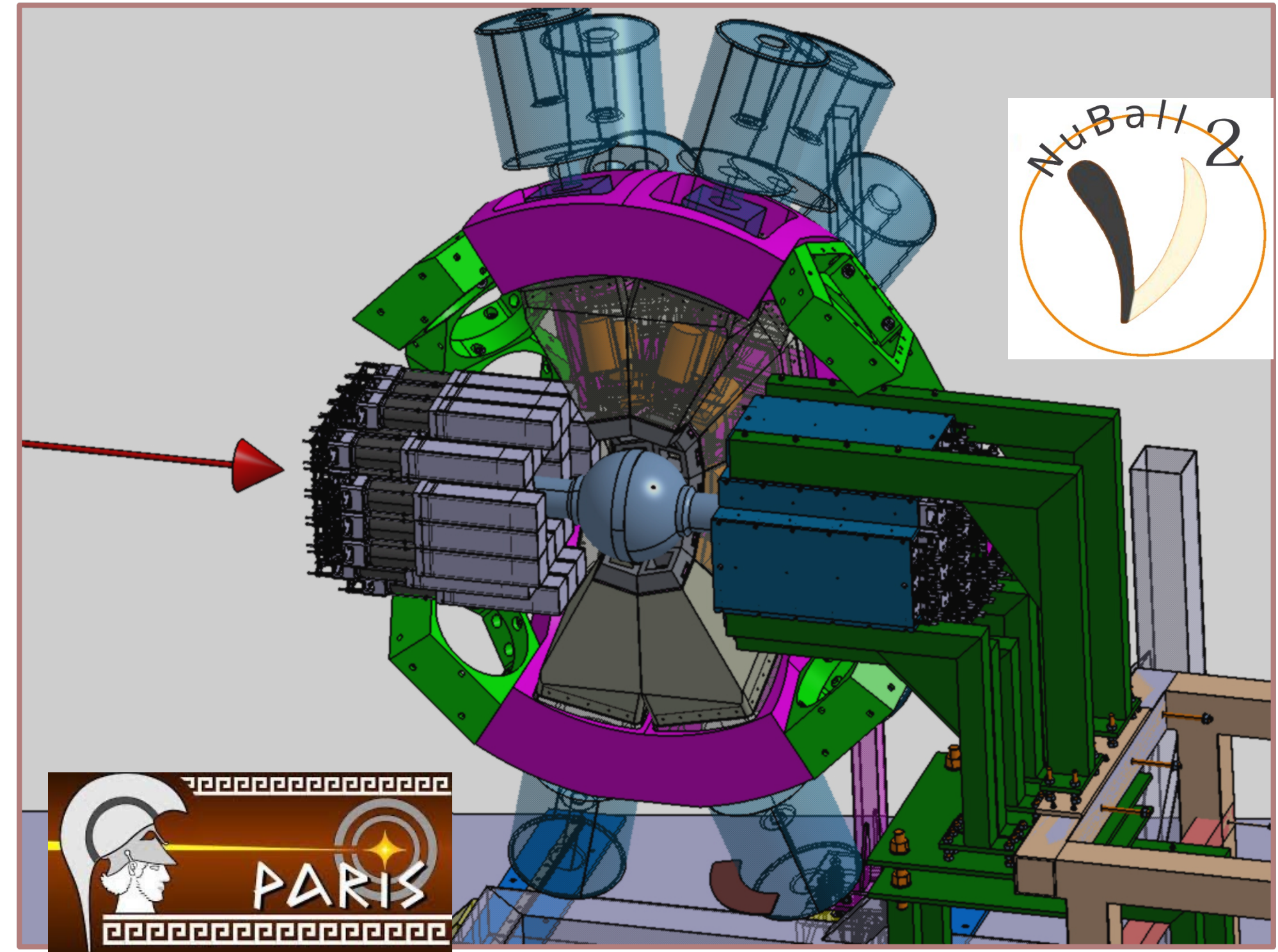
2 days of the data taking only

Analysis is ongoing

Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

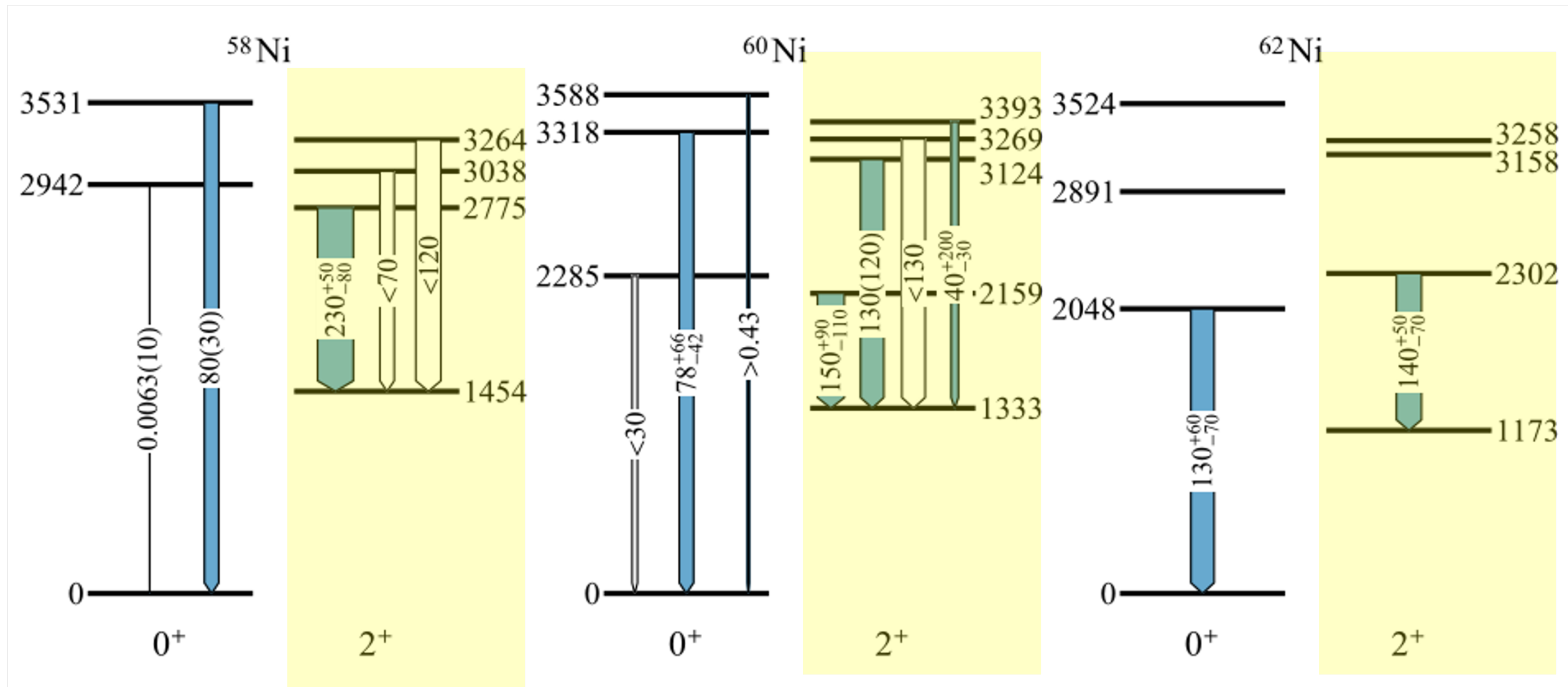
Spring 2023

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spokesperson and data analysis: C. Hiver
- ✓ *$^{194,196}\text{Hg}$ fission studies*
spokesperson and data analysis: K. Miernik
- *Investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and continuum gamma spectroscopy using nuBall2, PARIS and OPSA setup*
spokespersons: M. Matejska-Minda, K. Hadyńska-Klęk
data analysis: M. Matejska-Minda
- ✓ *Emergence of collectivity near magic nuclei: Coulomb-excitation of $^{62}\text{Ni}^*$ ($^*^{60}\text{Ni}$)*
spokespersons: : K. Hadyńska-Klęk, M. Rocchini, N. Marchini
data analysis: K. Hadyńska-Klęk



Extremes of the E0 - Ni chain

L.J. Evitts et al., Phys. Rev. C 99 (2019) 024306.



The largest $\rho^2(2_2^+ \rightarrow 2_1^+)$ values in medium and heavy nuclei reported to date

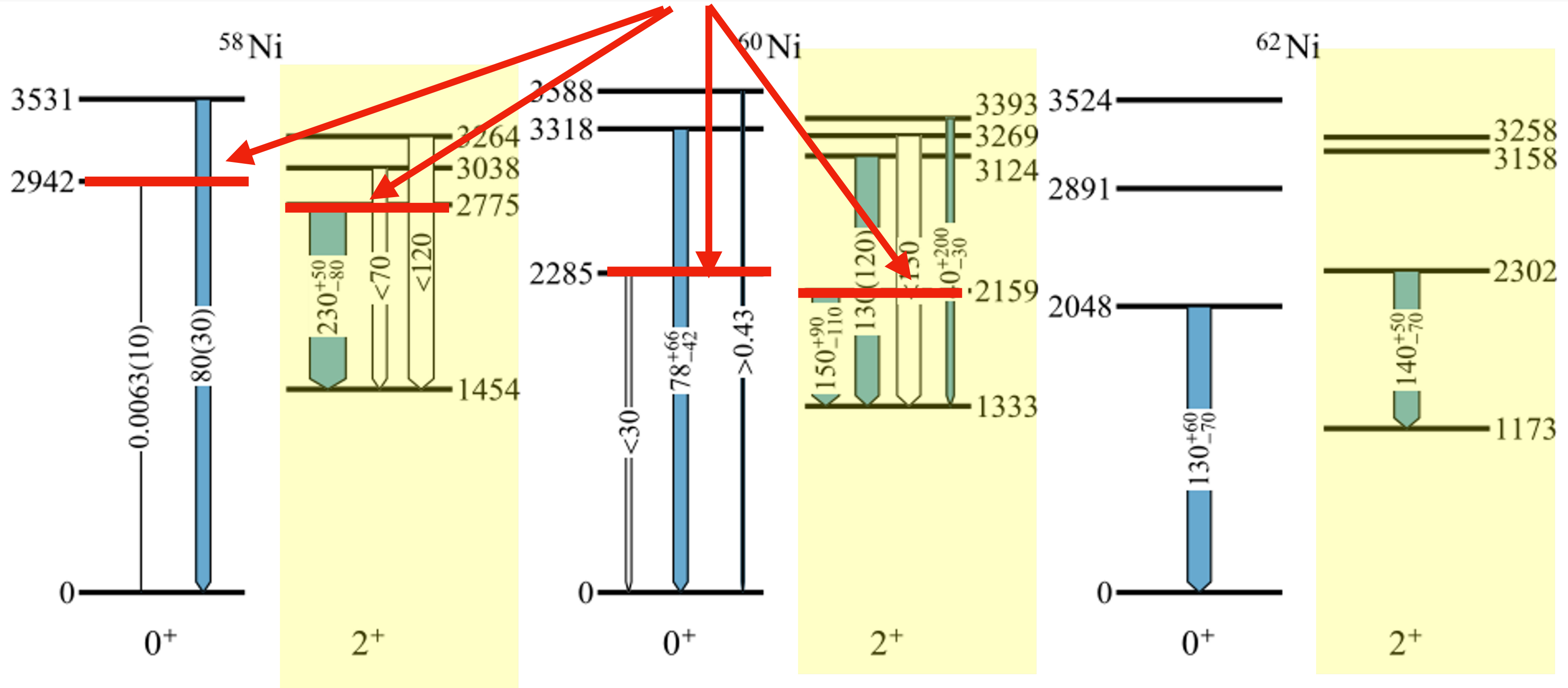
BREAKING the vibrational picture

A spherical vibrator - the E0 transitions are forbidden if the change in phonon number is one

2_2^+ CANNOT BE a 2ν STATE

Extremes of the E0 - Ni chain

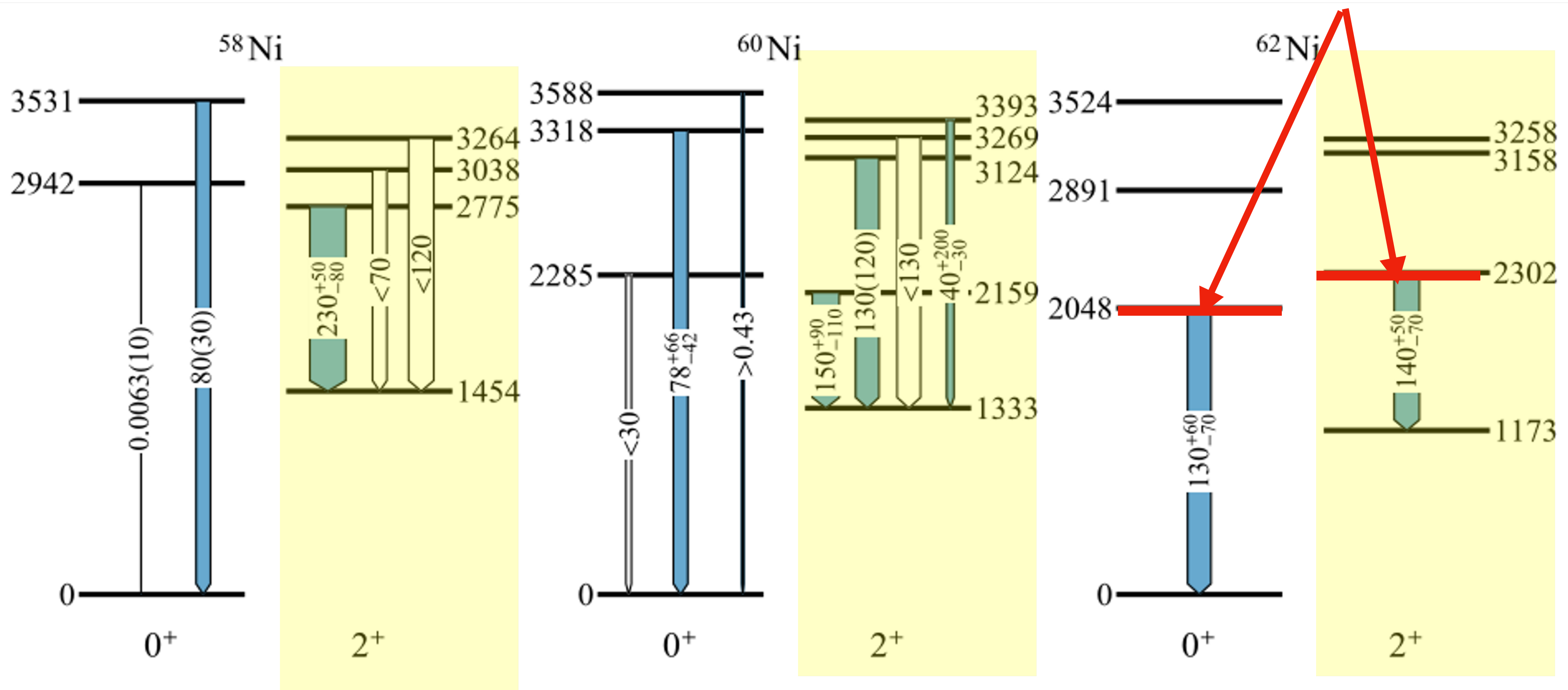
L.J. Evitts et al., Phys. Rev. C 99 (2019) 024306. Inverse of the state ordering



Extremes of the E0 - Ni chain

L.J. Evitts et al., Phys. Rev. C 99 (2019) 024306.

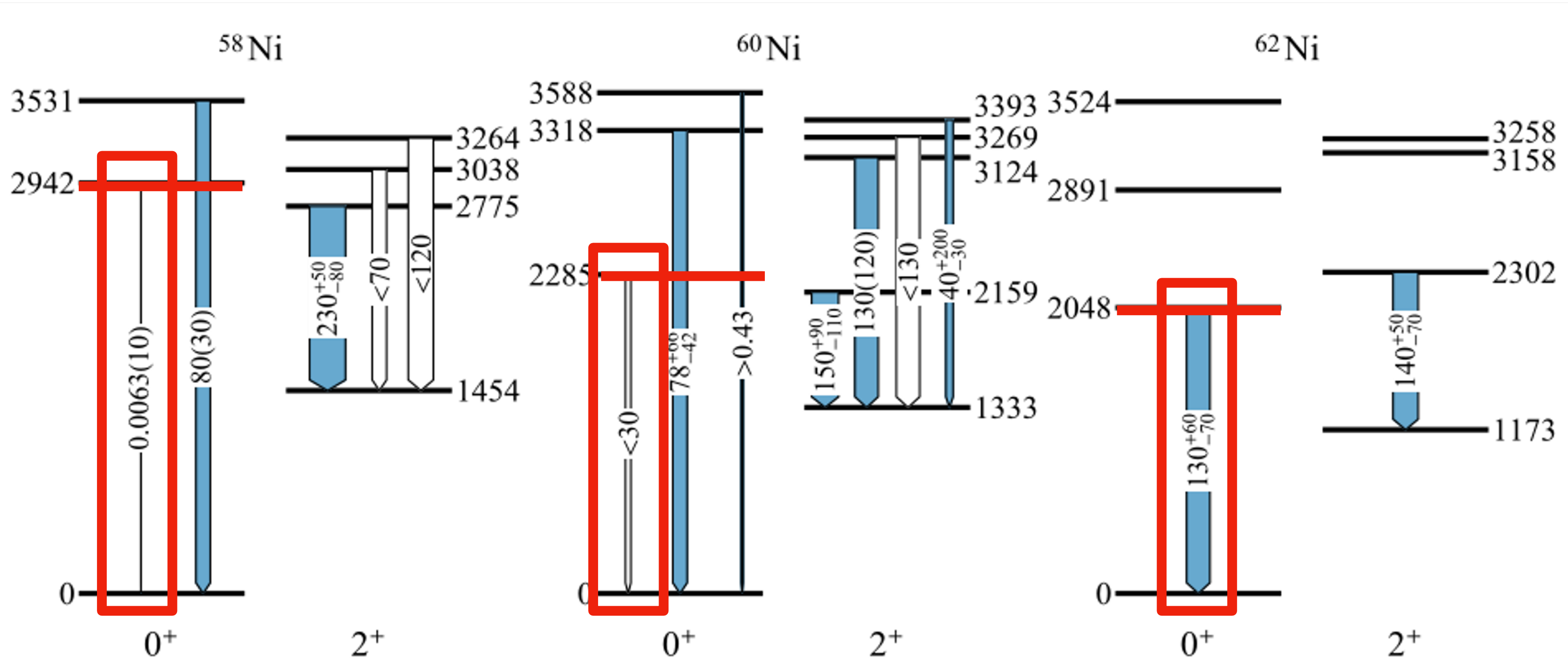
Sudden change of ordering - change of structure



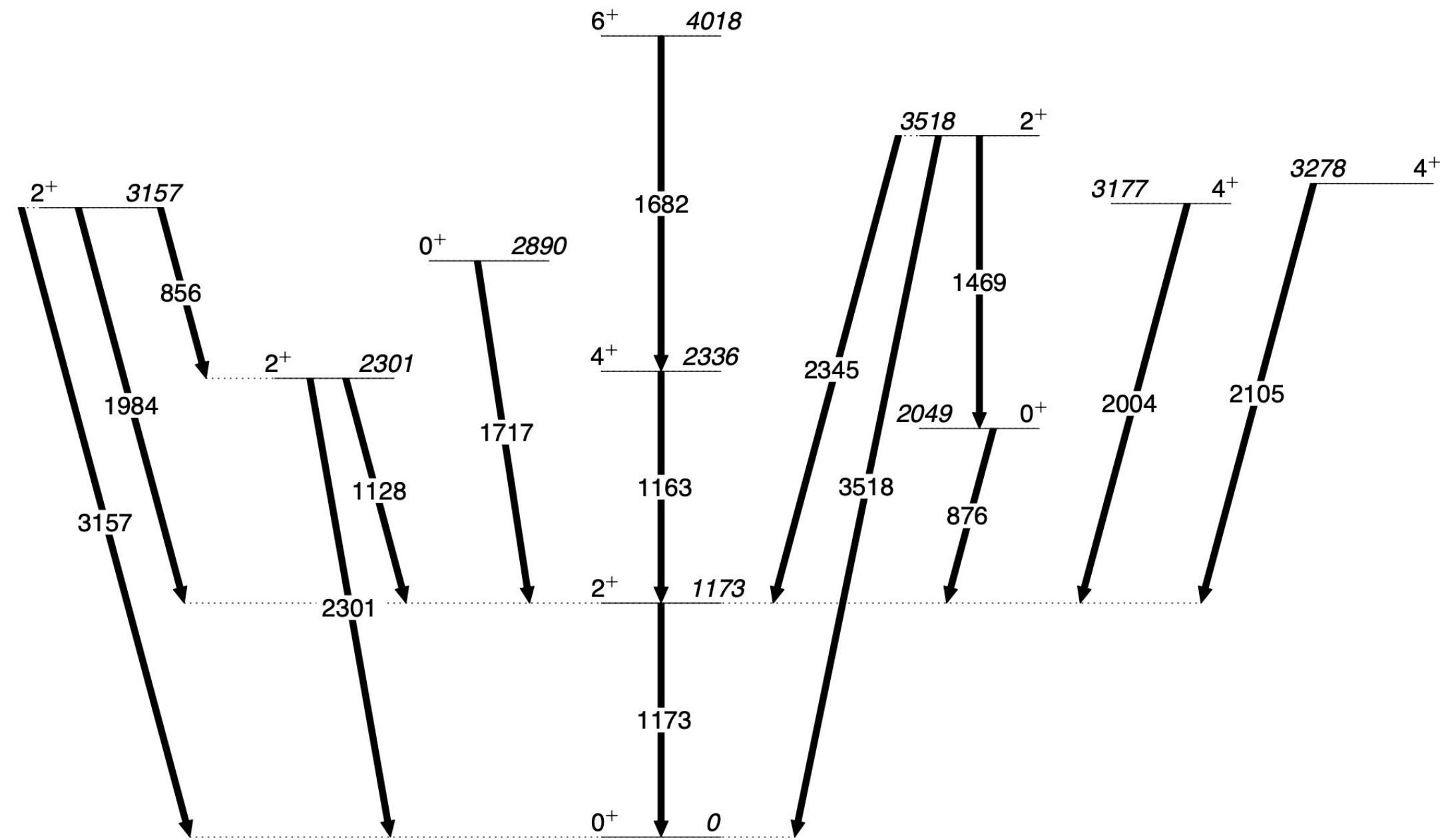
Extremes of the E0 - Ni chain

L.J. Evitts et al., Phys. Rev. C 99 (2019) 024306.

Increasing B(E0) between 0⁺ states with the N number



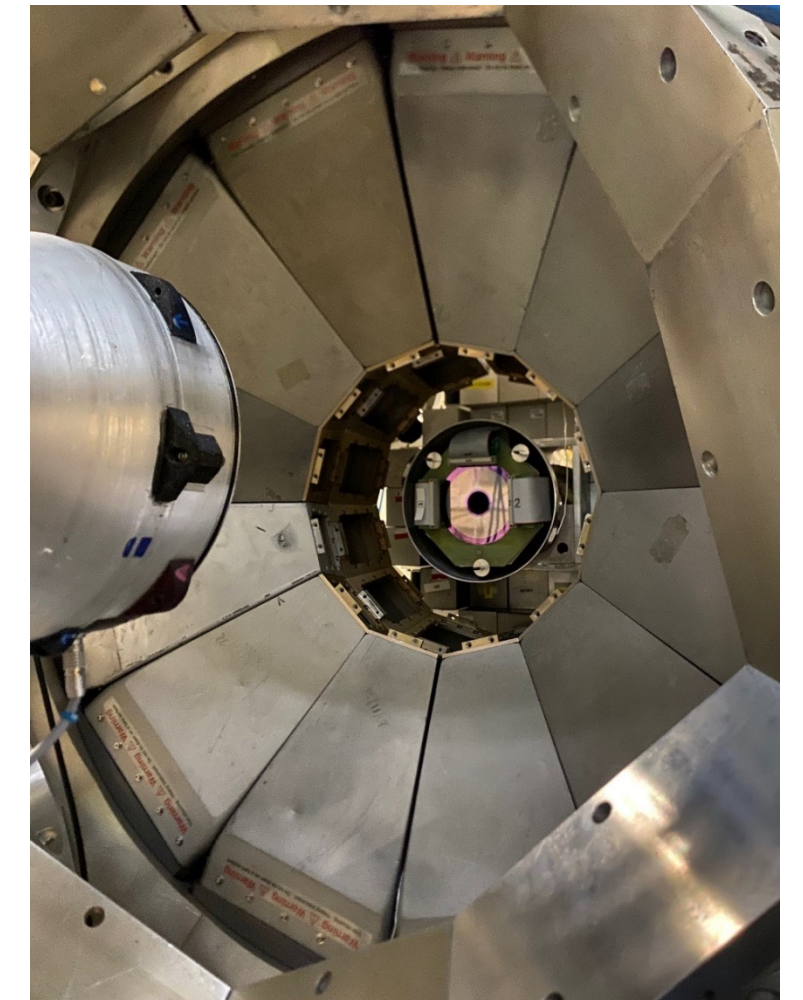
Nuclear collectivity: COULEX of ^{62}Ni



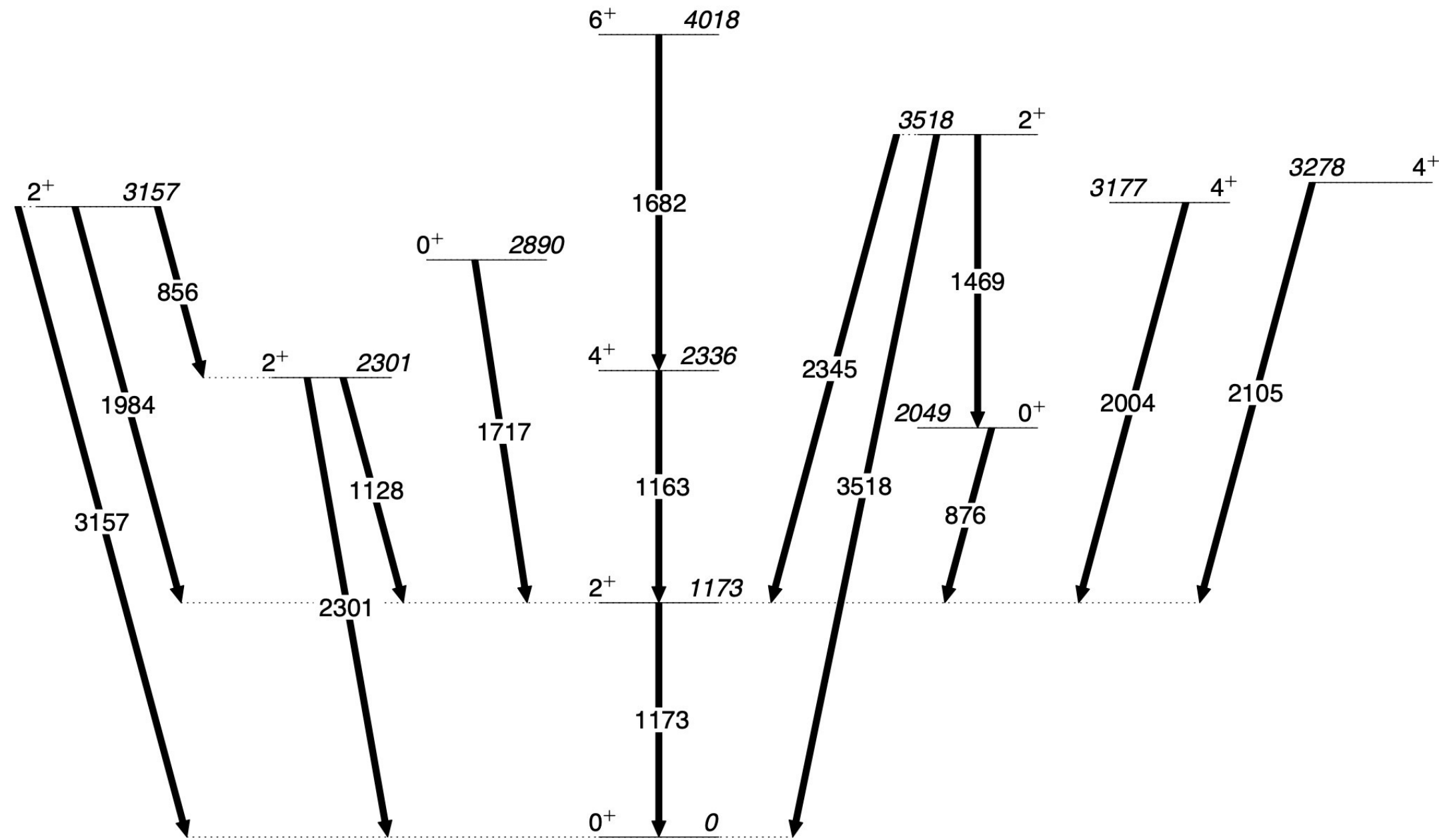
N-SI-137

- ▶ ^{62}Ni beam, 233 MeV, 1 pnA
- ▶ ^{208}Pb target, 1 mg/cm²
- ▶ 7 days of data taking requested
- ▶ DSSD(127-154°) + NUBALL2 (4% at 1.3 MeV)

Proposal accepted
Scheduled: 15-23.06



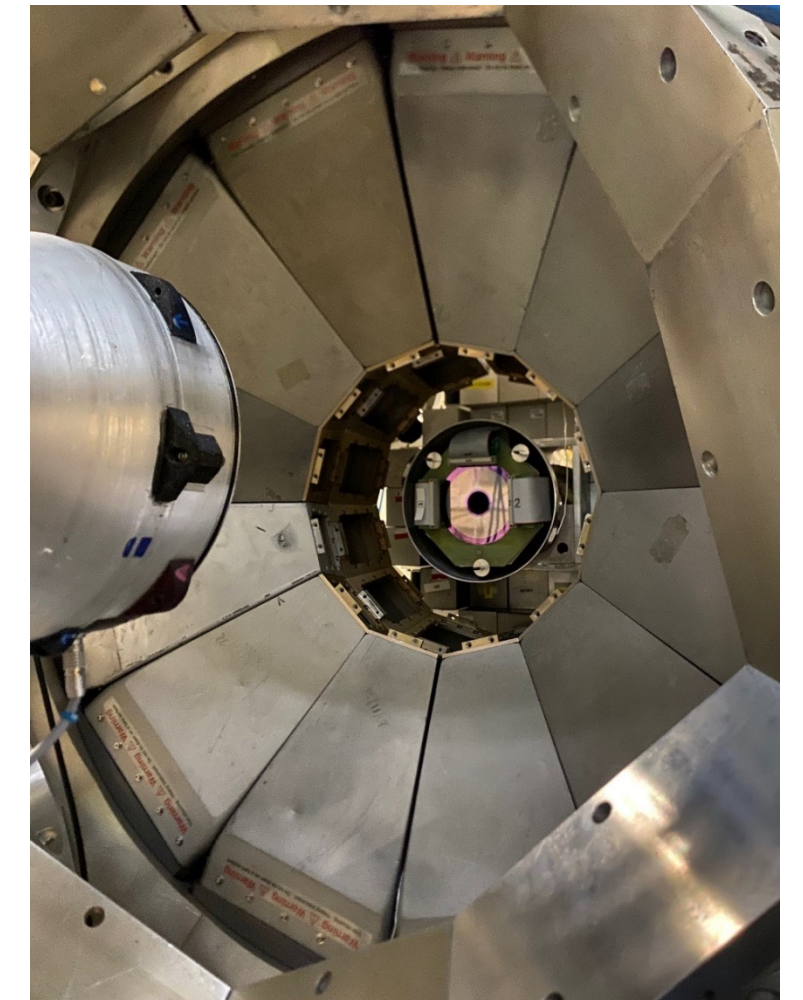
Nuclear collectivity: COULEX of ^{62}Ni



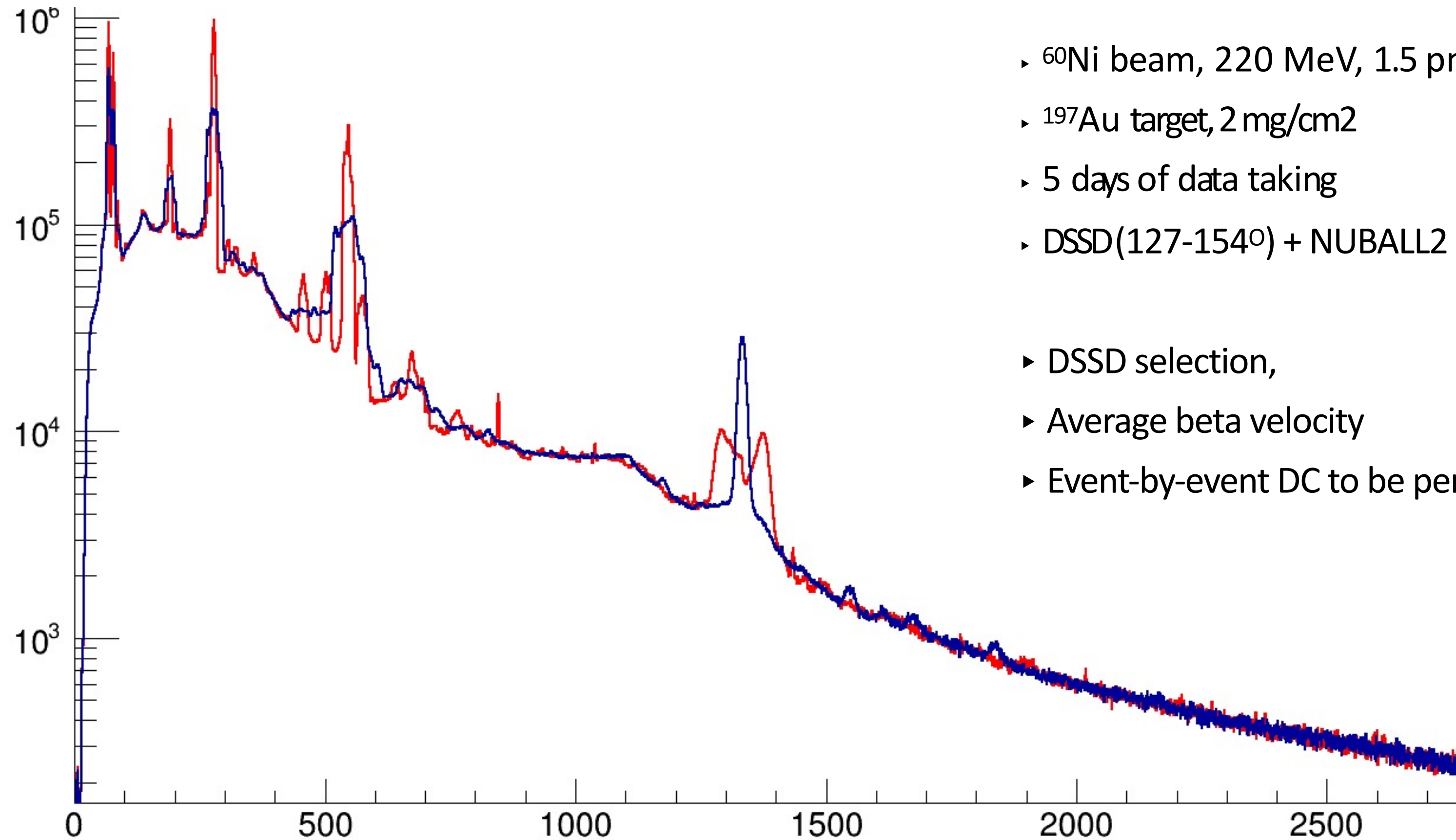
- Start was OK
- Then many unexpected issues with the beam
- Unstable, sparks... even with the lower E
- We decided to change the beam to ^{60}Ni

- ▶ ^{62}Ni beam, 233 MeV, 1 pA
- ▶ ^{208}Pb target, 1 mg/cm²
- ▶ 7 days of data taking requested
- ▶ DSSD(127-154°) + NUBALL2 (4% at 1.3 MeV)

Proposal accepted
Scheduled: 15-23.06



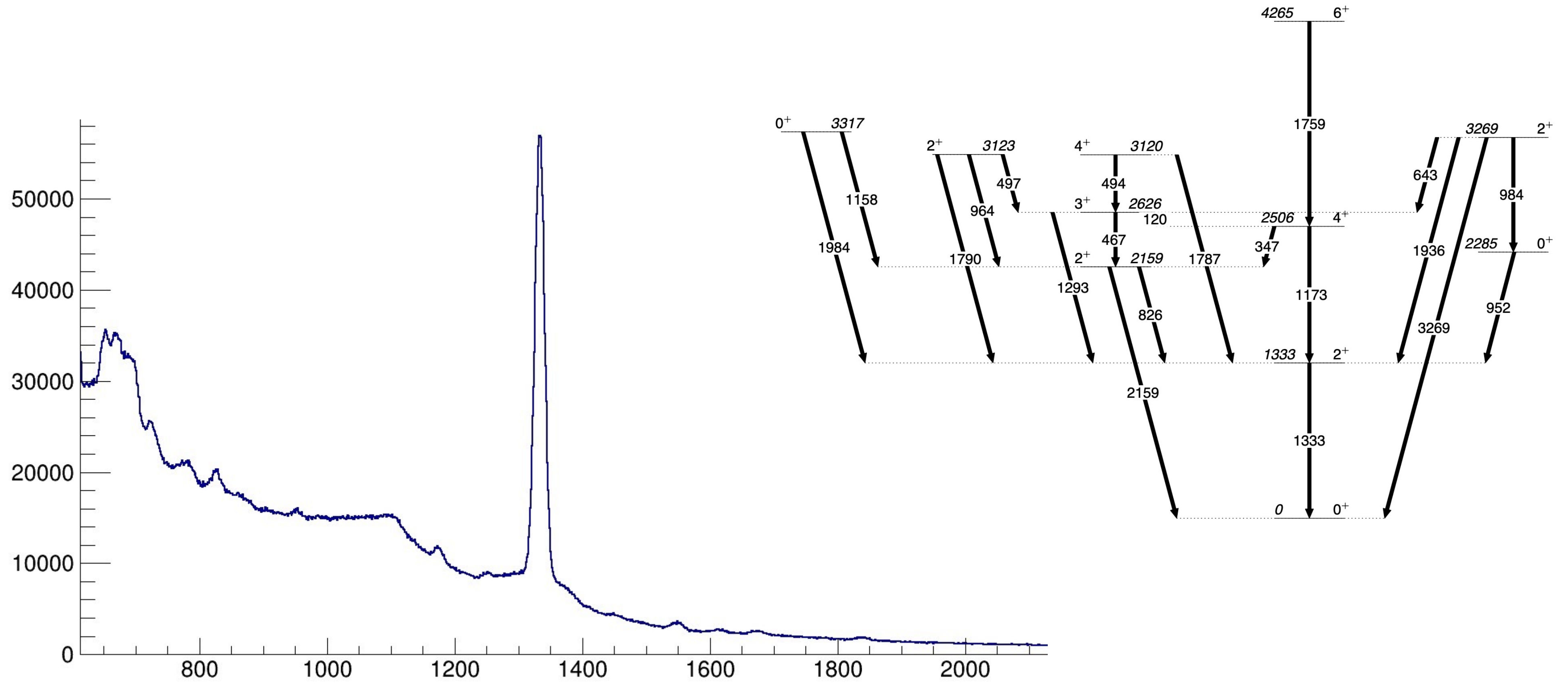
COULEX of ^{60}Ni - spectra with and without DC



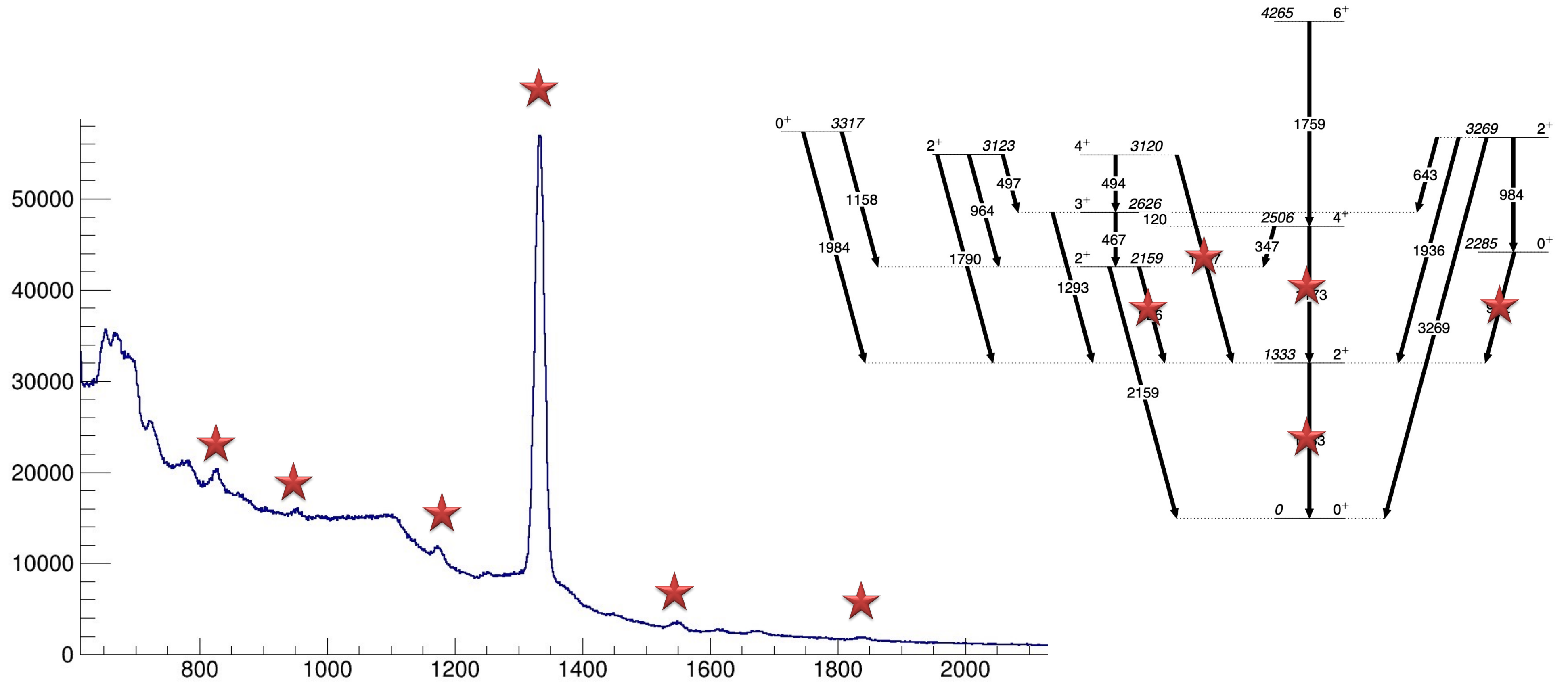
- ▶ ^{60}Ni beam, 220 MeV, 1.5 pnA
- ▶ ^{197}Au target, 2 mg/cm²
- ▶ 5 days of data taking
- ▶ DSSD (127-154°) + NUBALL2 (4% at 1.3 MeV)

- ▶ DSSD selection,
- ▶ Average beta velocity
- ▶ Event-by-event DC to be performed

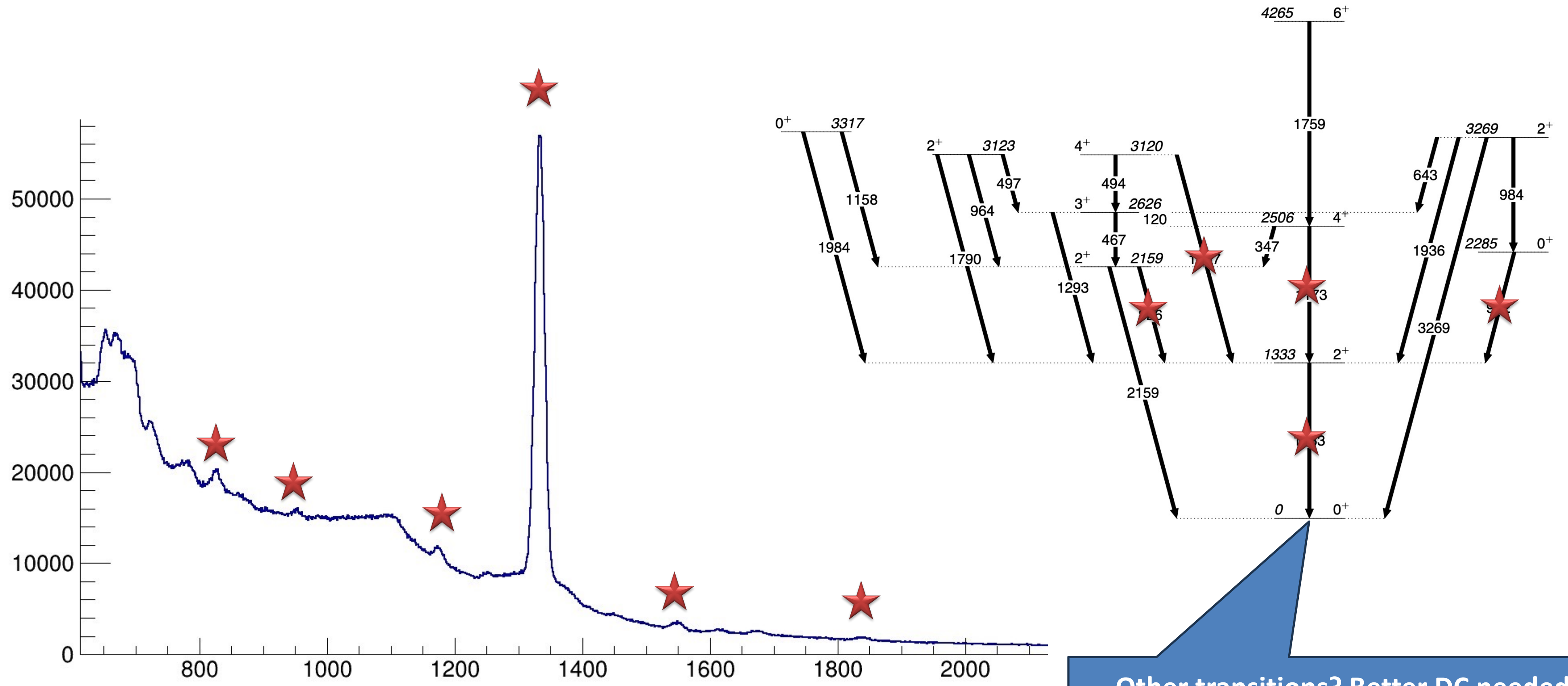
COULEX of ^{60}Ni - preliminary gamma spectrum (DC)



COULEX of ^{60}Ni - preliminary gamma spectrum (DC)



COULEX of ^{60}Ni - preliminary gamma spectrum (DC)



Other transitions? Better DC needed

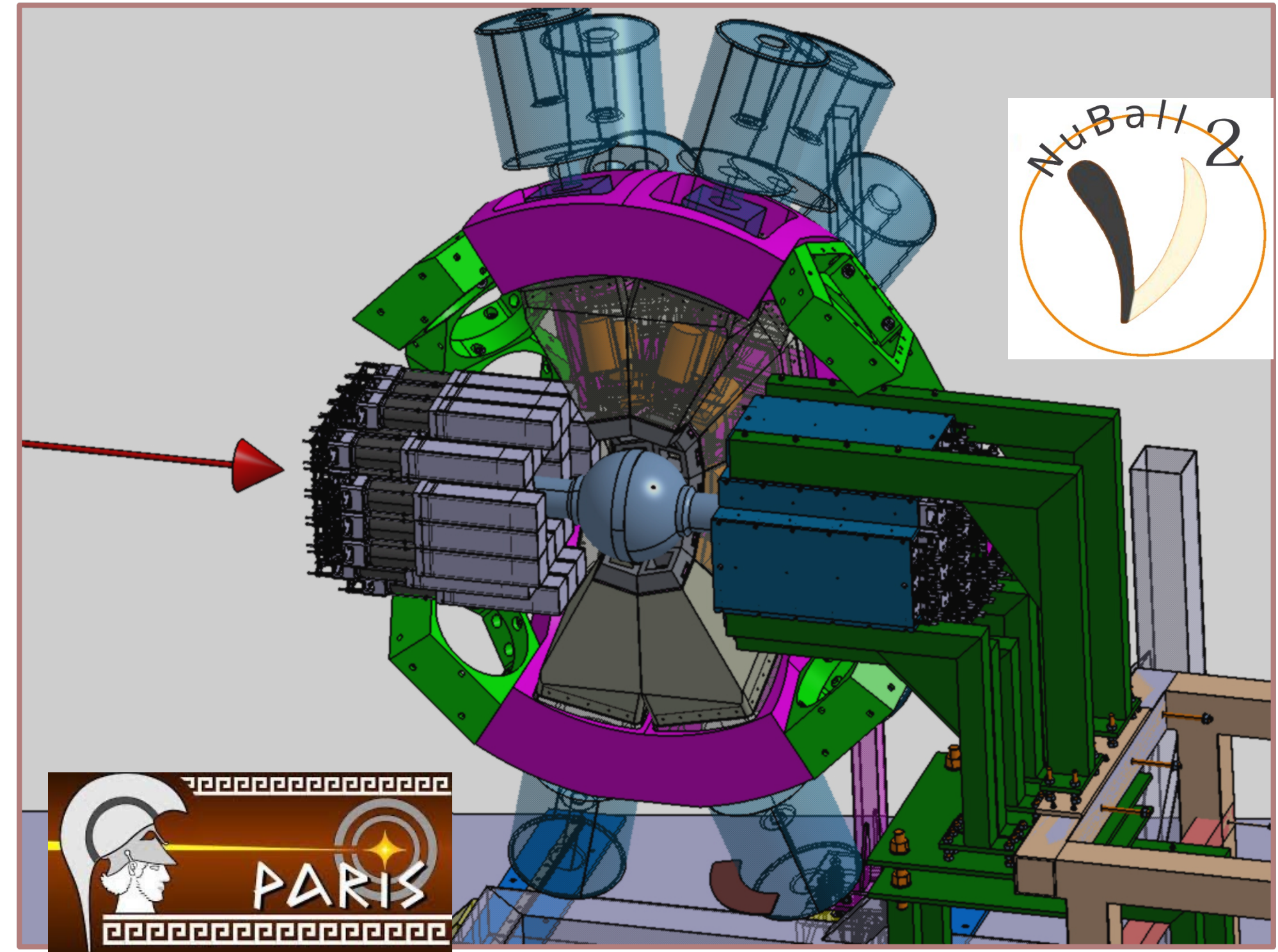
Experimental campaign

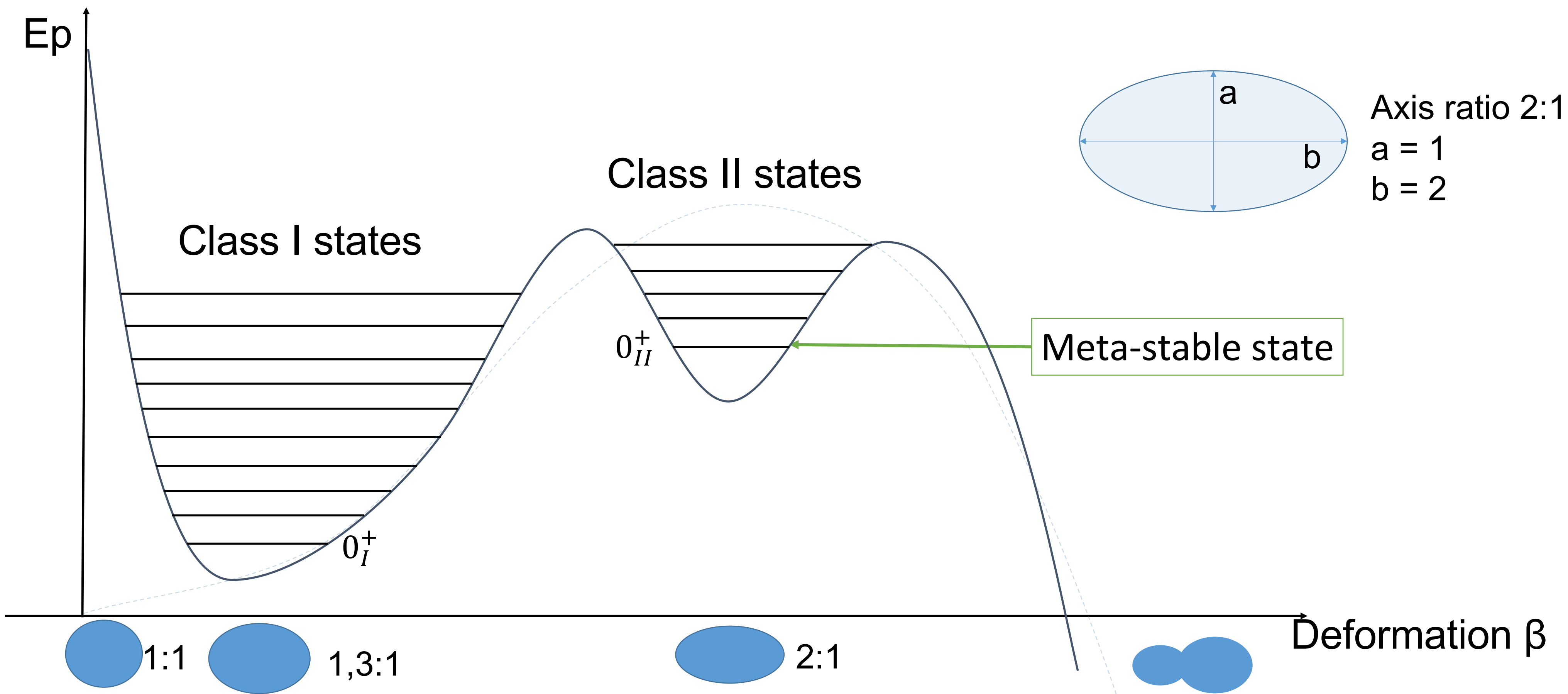
(J. Wilson)

Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

Winter 2022-2023

- ✓ **Detailed spectroscopy of fission isomers in uranium isotopes**
spokesperson J. Wilson
data analysis C. Hiver
- ✓ *Evidence for enhanced collectivity in ^{58}Fe examined through Coulomb excitation*
spokespersons: G. Pasqualato, J. Ljungvall, A. Stuchbery
data analysis G. Pasqualato
- *Coulomb excitation of super-deformed band in ^{40}Ca*
spokespersons: P. Napiorkowski, A. Maj, F. Azaiez
data analysis: K. Hadyńska-Klęk, J. Samorajczyk-Pyśk

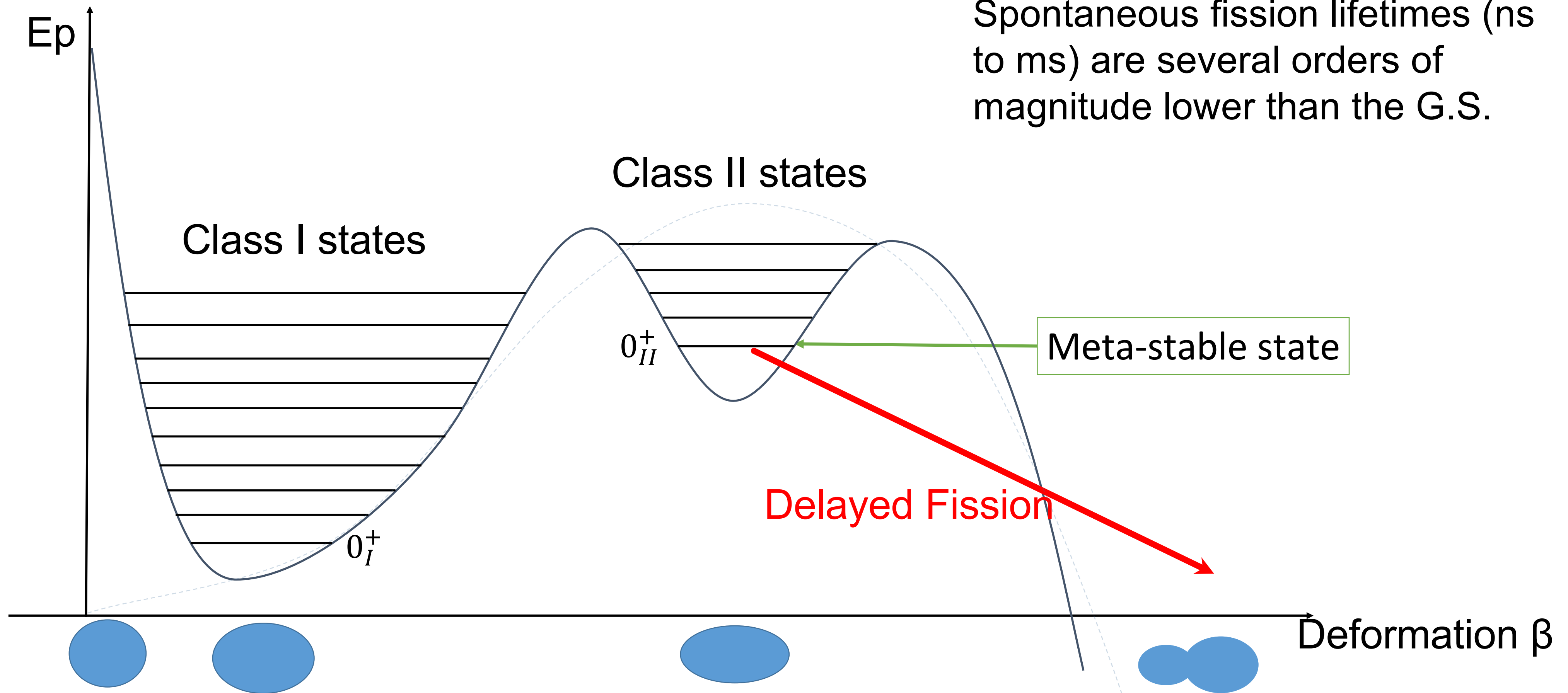






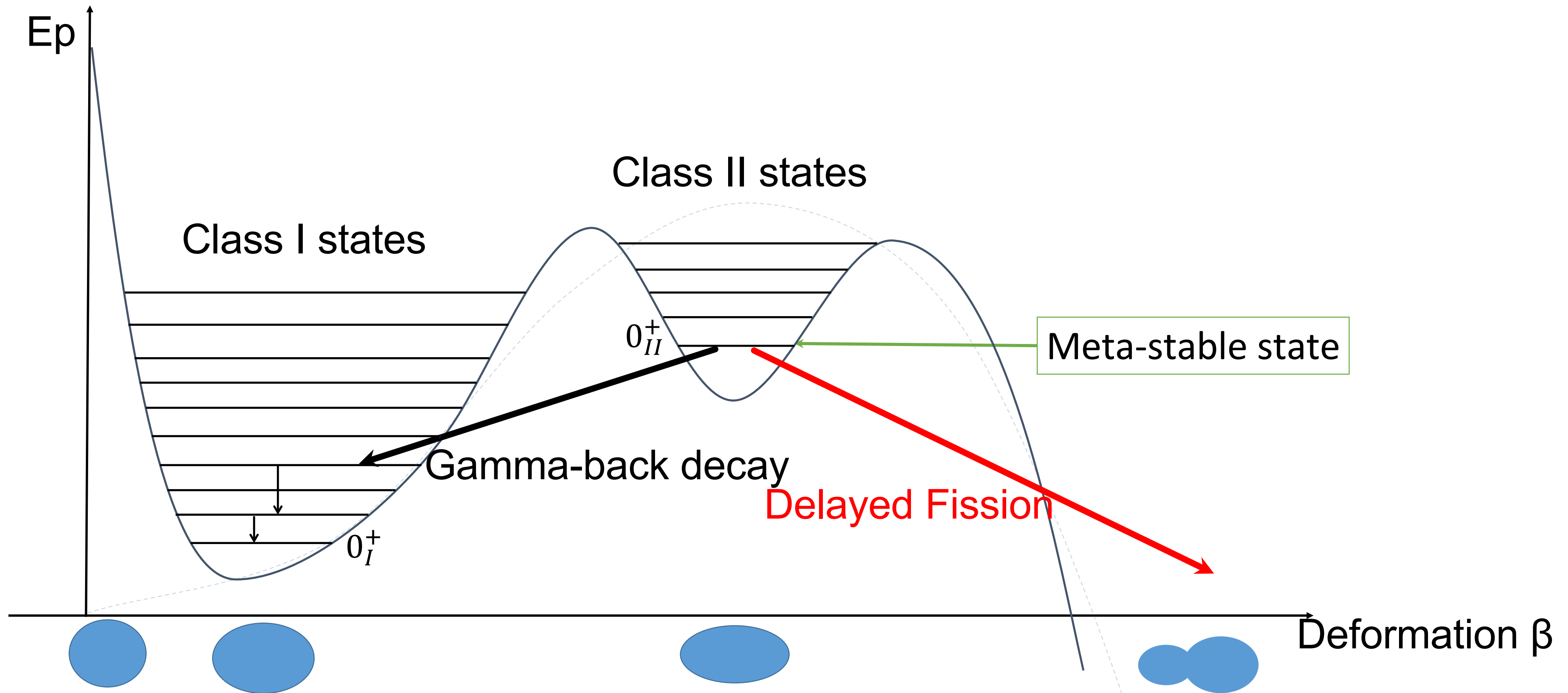
Most isomers decay by delayed fission

Spontaneous fission lifetimes (ns to ms) are several orders of magnitude lower than the G.S.





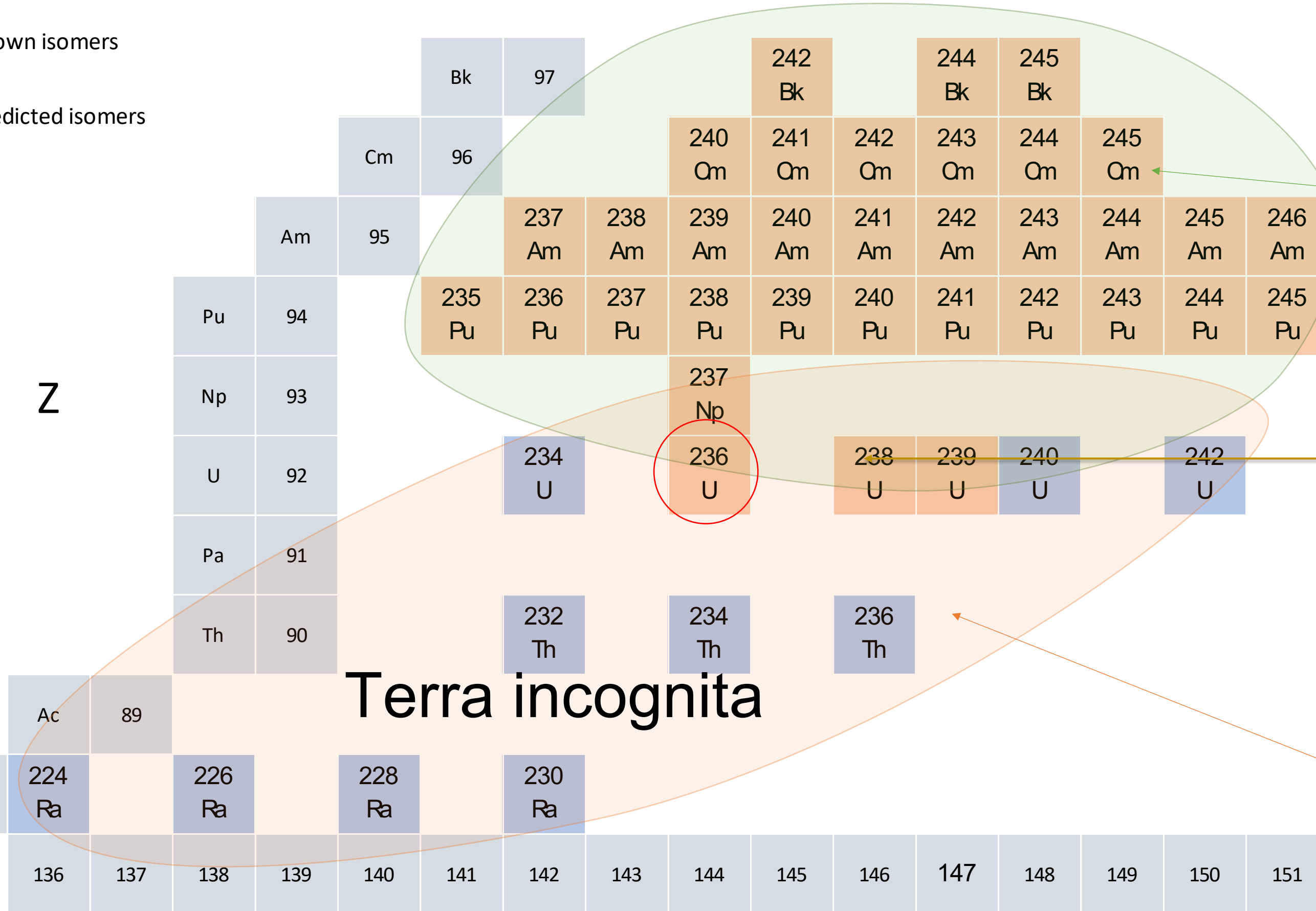
Competing gamma back decay





Searching for gamma back decays

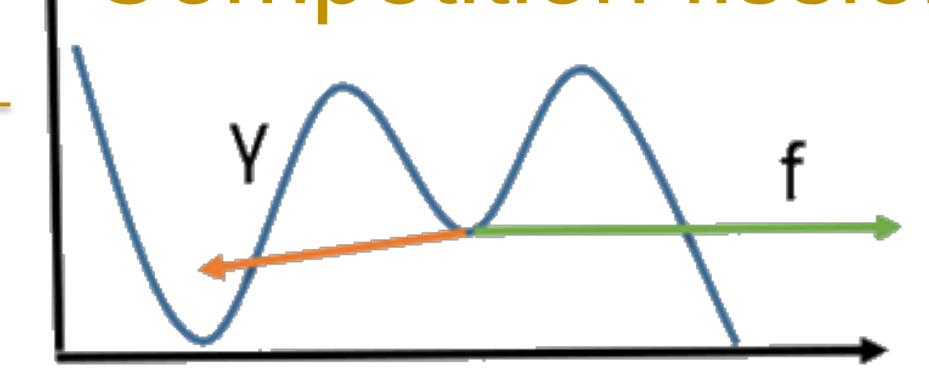
Known isomers
Predicted isomers



Delayed fission



Competition fission/ γ

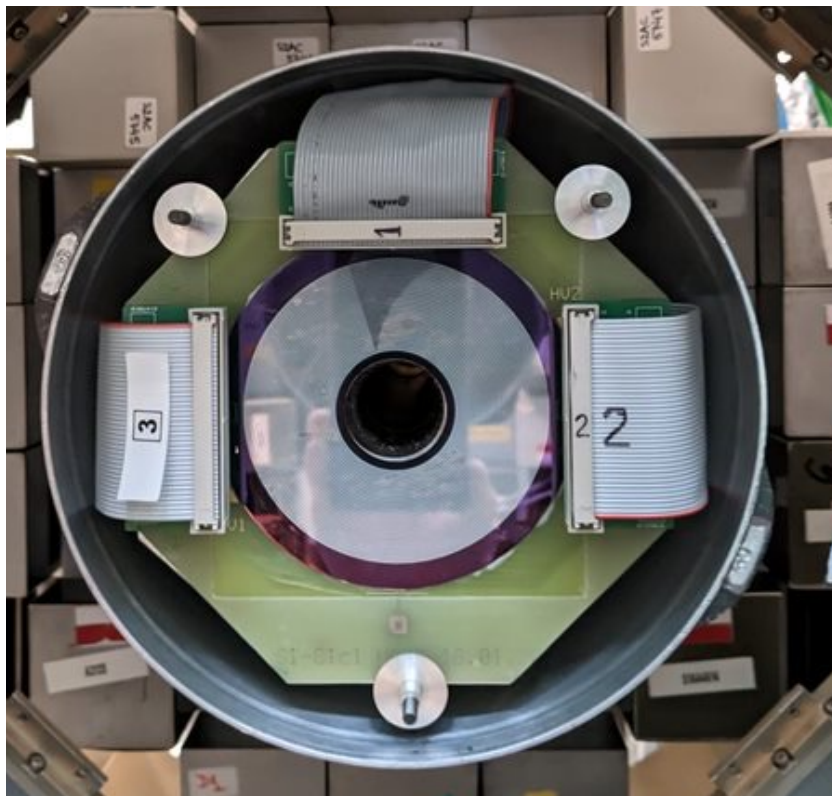
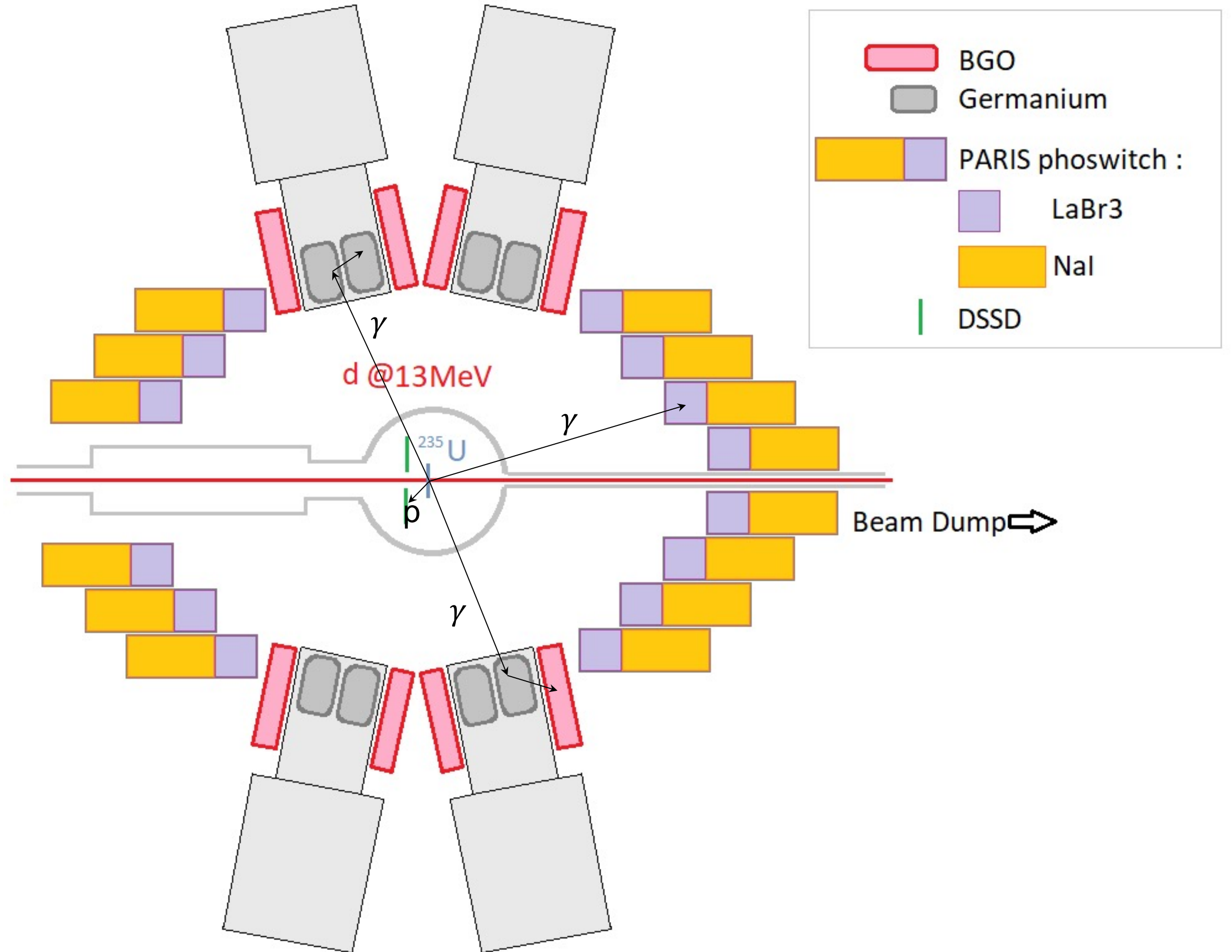
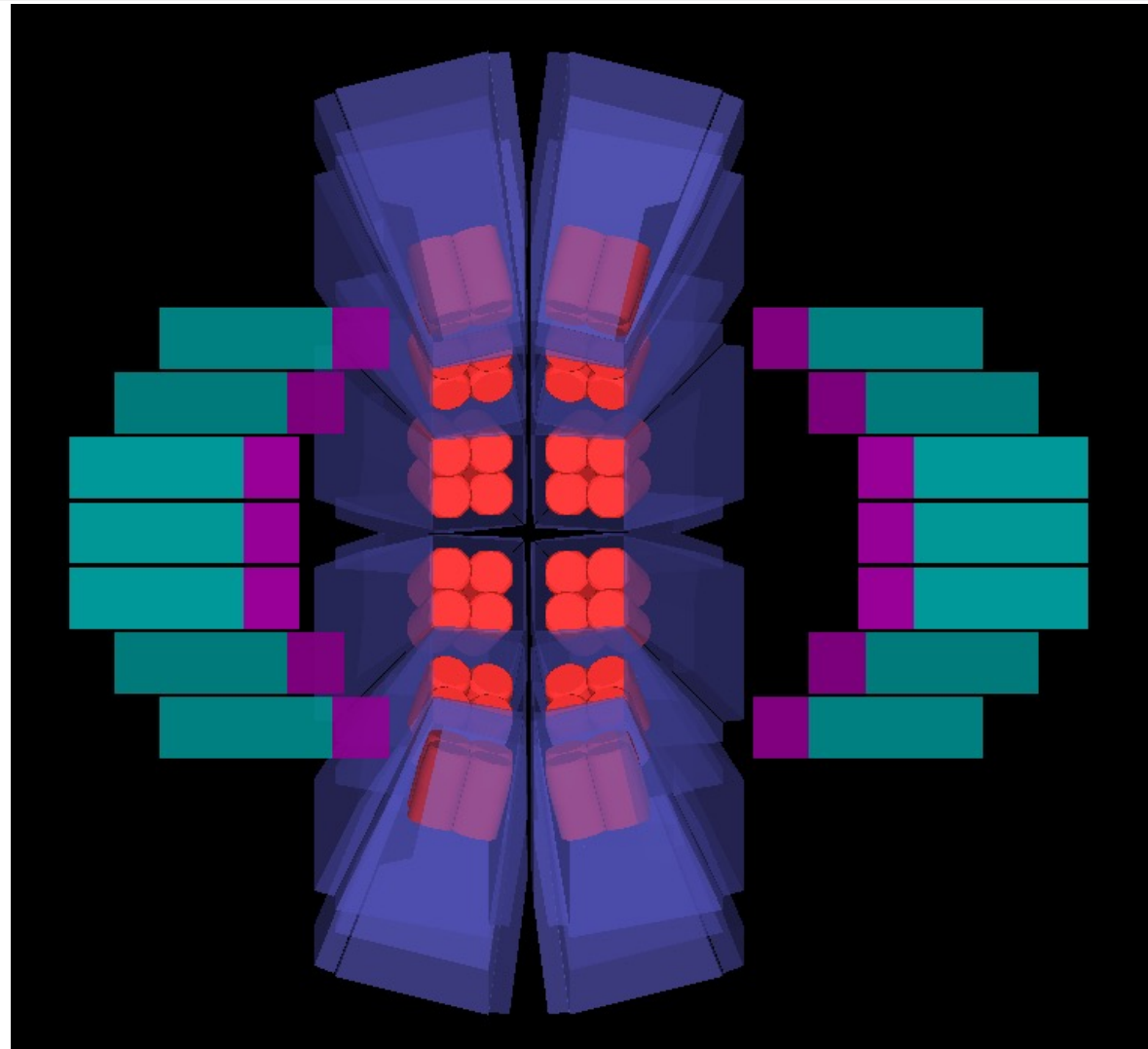


Delayed γ decay





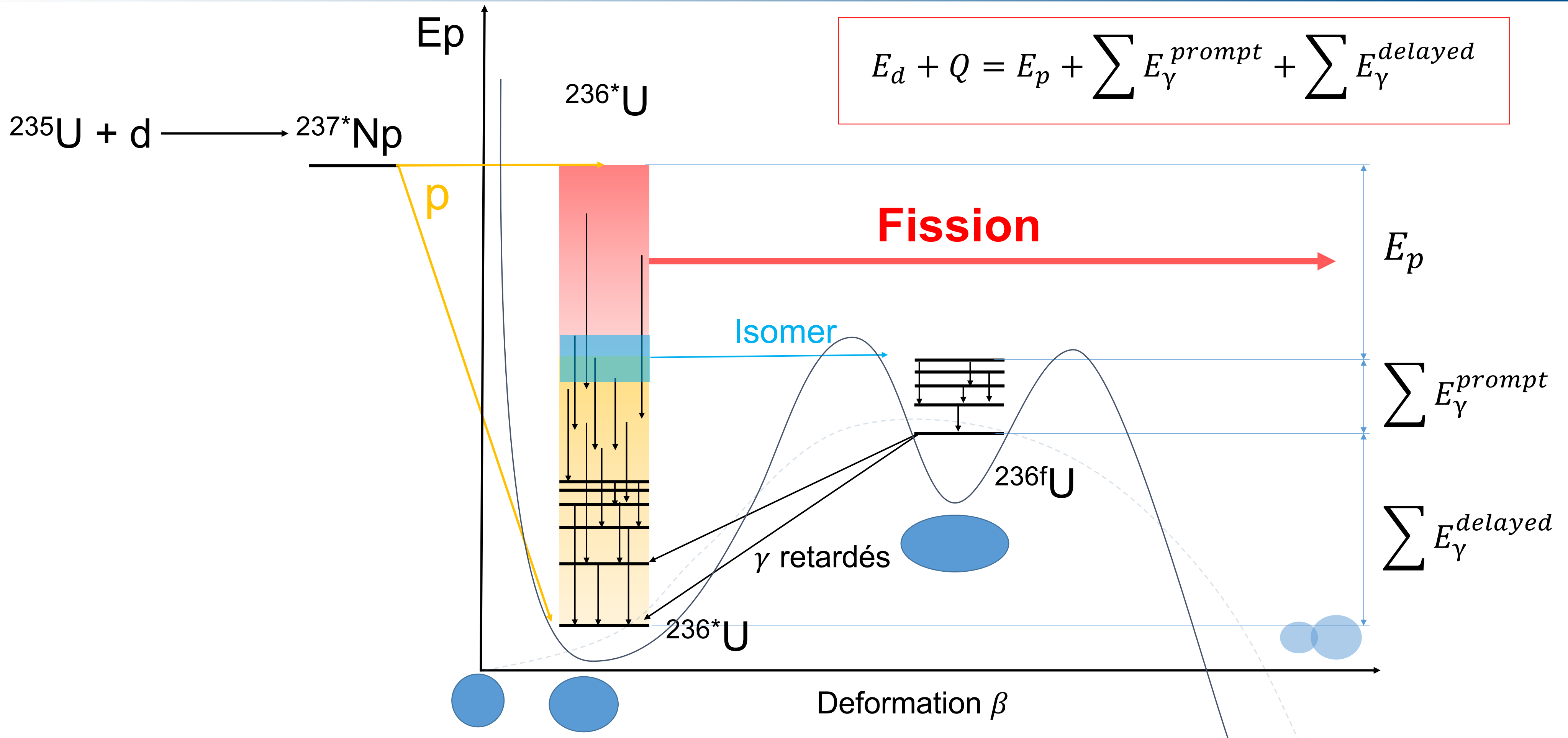
Experimental setup: Data analysis ongoing



DSSD



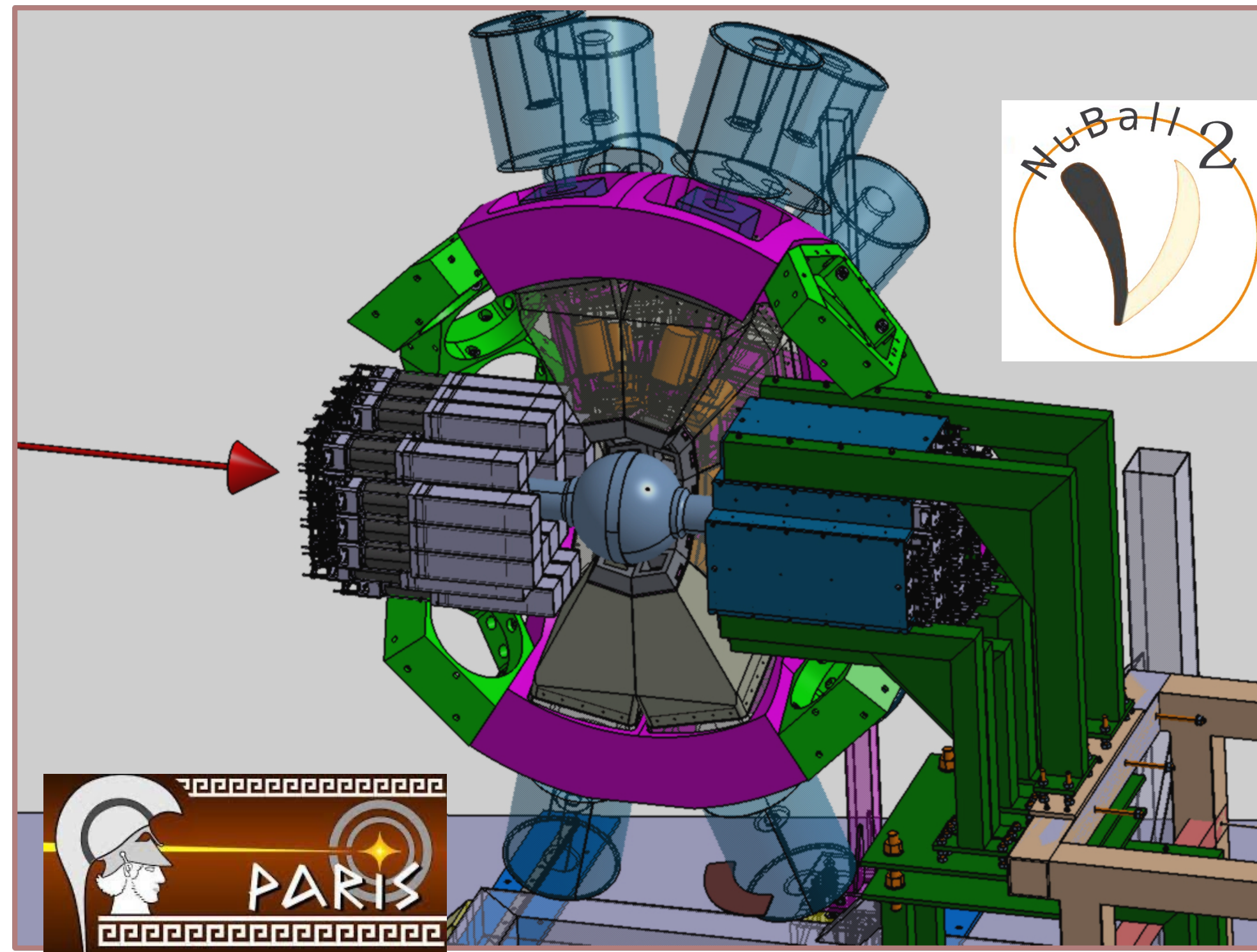
Selection of the rare back decay events through calorimetry



Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

Spring 2023

- ✓ **Search for the fission shape isomer in ^{232}Th**
spokesperson and data analysis: C. Hiver
- ✓ *$^{194,196}\text{Hg}$ fission studies*
spokesperson and data analysis: K. Miernik
- *Investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and continuum gamma spectroscopy using nuBall2, PARIS and OPSA setup*
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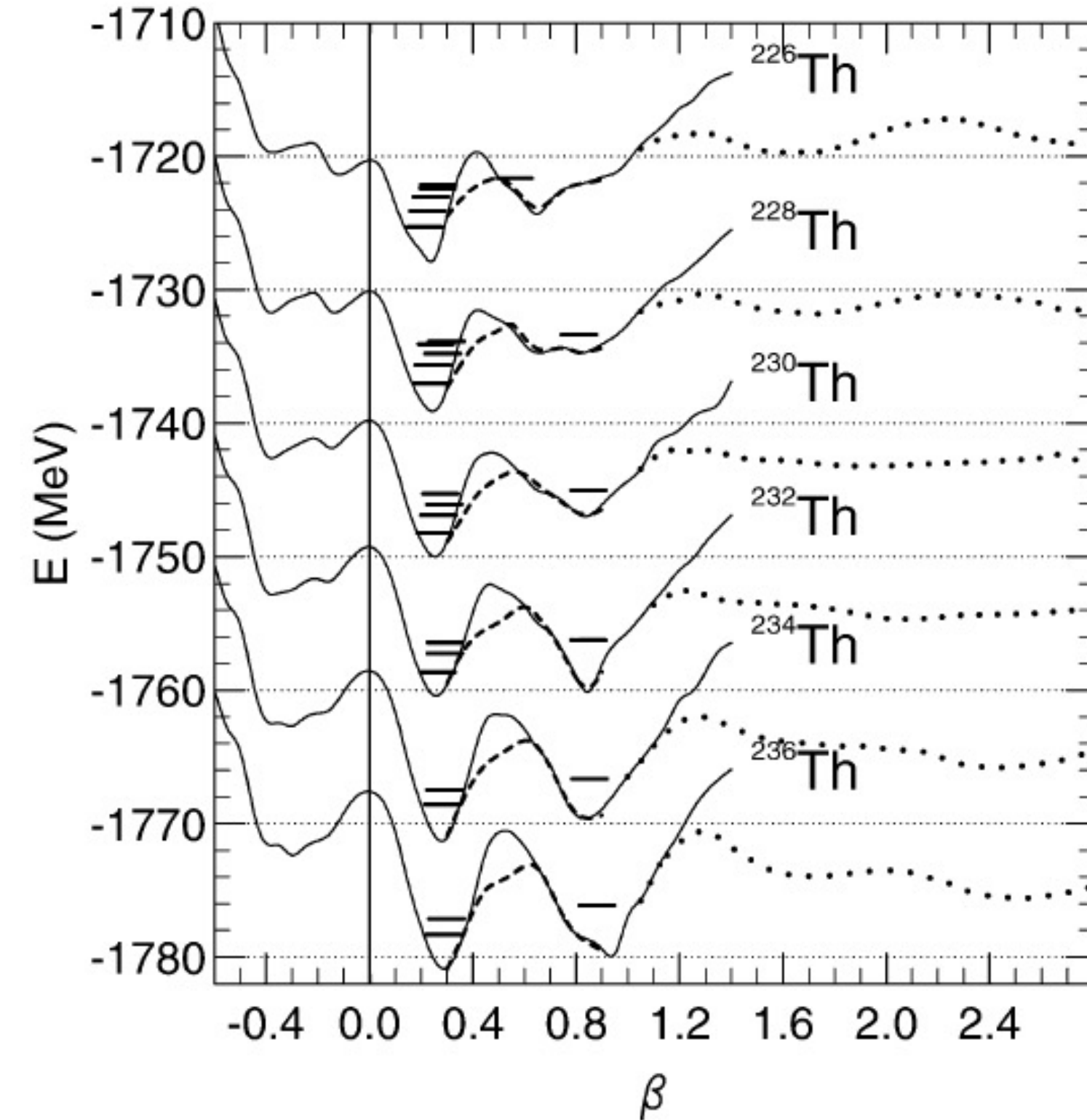




Predicted fission shape isomers in the light actinides

- S. J.-P. Delaroche, M. Girod, H. Goutte, J. Libert., Nuclear Physics A 771 103–168 (2006)
P. Jachimowicz, M. Kowal and J. Skalski, Phys. Rev. C 85, 034305 (2012)
B. Nerlo-Pomorska, K. Pomorski, J. Bartel, and C. Schmitt, Eur. Phys. J. A 53:67 (2017)

A second nu-ball2 experiment was performed in May 2023 to search for exclusive isomer gamma decay in $^{232,233}\text{Th}$

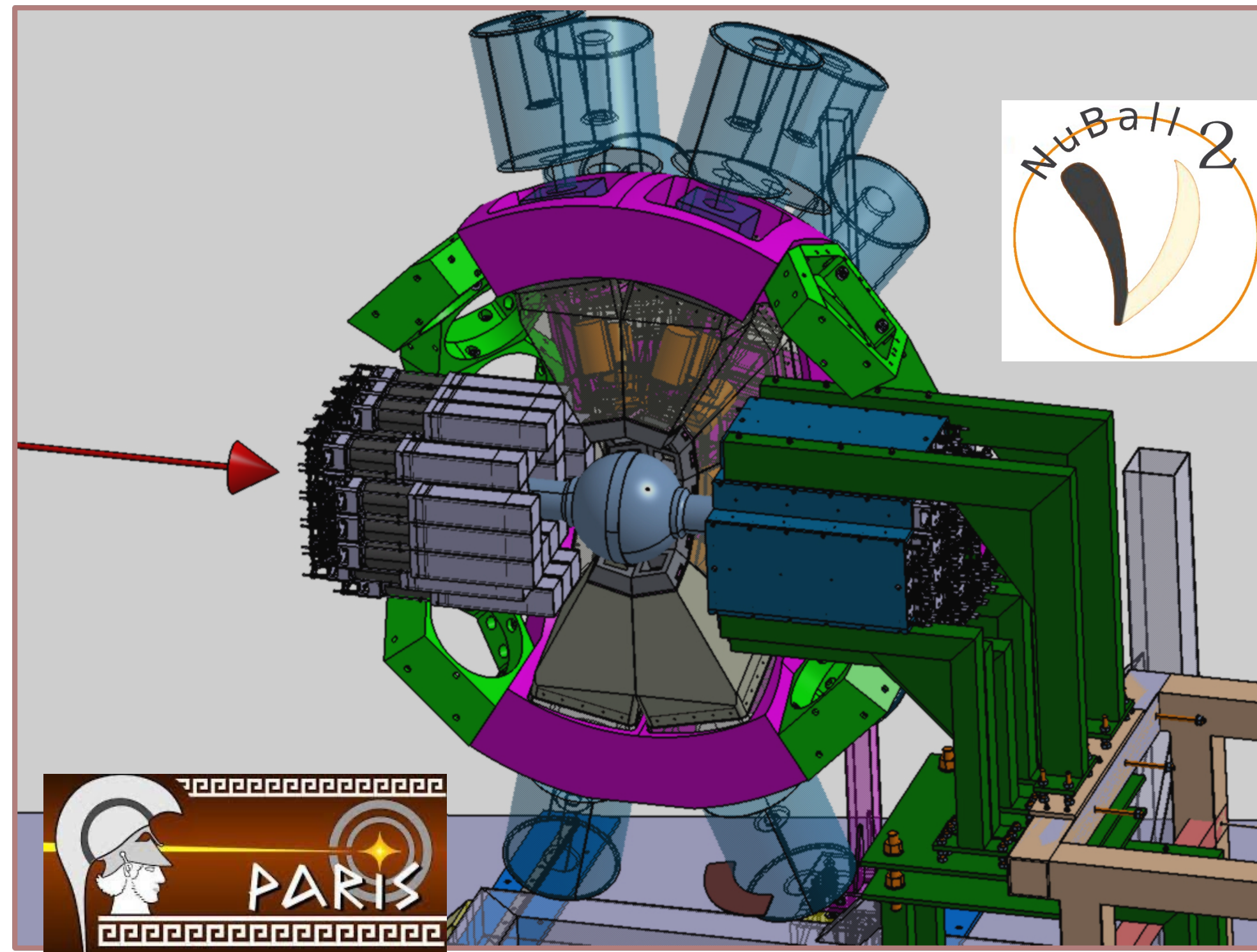


^{232}Pu e- capture	^{233}Pu β^+	^{234}Pu e- capture	^{235}Pu β^+	^{236}Pu α	^{237}Pu e- capture	^{238}Pu α	^{239}Pu α	^{240}Pu α	^{241}Pu β^-	^{242}Pu α	^{243}Pu β^-
^{231}Np β^+	^{232}Np β^+	^{233}Np β^+	^{234}Np β^+	^{235}Np e- capture	^{236}Np e- capture	^{237}Np α	^{238}Np β^-	^{239}Np β^-	^{240}Np β^-	^{241}Np β^-	^{242}Np β^-
^{230}U α	^{231}U e- capture	^{232}U α	^{233}U α	^{234}U α	^{235}U α	^{236}U α	^{237}U β^-	^{238}U α	^{239}U β^-	^{240}U β^-	^{241}U β^-
^{229}Pa e- capture	^{230}Pa β^+	^{231}Pa α	^{232}Pa β^-	^{233}Pa β^-	^{234}Pa β^-	^{235}Pa β^-	^{236}Pa β^-	^{237}Pa β^-	^{238}Pa β^-	^{239}Pa β^-	^{240}Pa β^-
^{228}Th α	^{229}Th α	^{230}Th α	^{231}Th β^-	^{232}Th α	^{233}Th β^-	^{234}Th β^-	^{235}Th β^-	^{236}Th β^-	^{237}Th β^-	^{238}Th β^-	^{239}Th β^-
^{227}Ac β^-	^{228}Ac β^-	^{229}Ac β^-	^{230}Ac β^-	^{231}Ac β^-	^{232}Ac β^-	^{233}Ac β^-	^{234}Ac β^-	^{235}Ac β^-	^{236}Ac β^-	^{237}Ac β^-	
^{226}Ra α	^{227}Ra β^-	^{228}Ra β^-	^{229}Ra β^-	^{230}Ra β^-	^{231}Ra β^-	^{232}Ra β^-	^{233}Ra β^-	^{234}Ra β^-	^{235}Ra β^-		

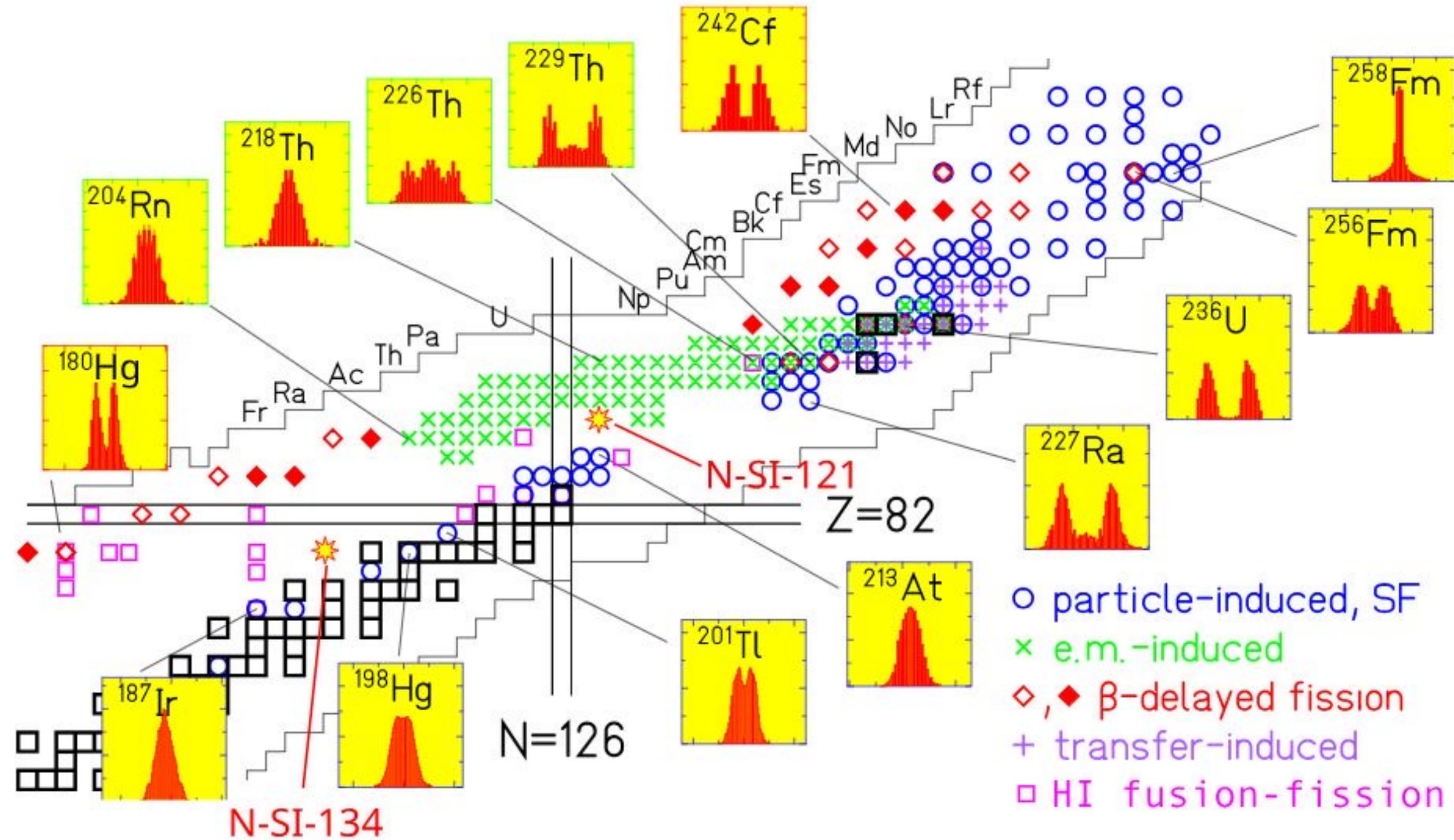
Experimental campaign: IJC Lab, Orsay

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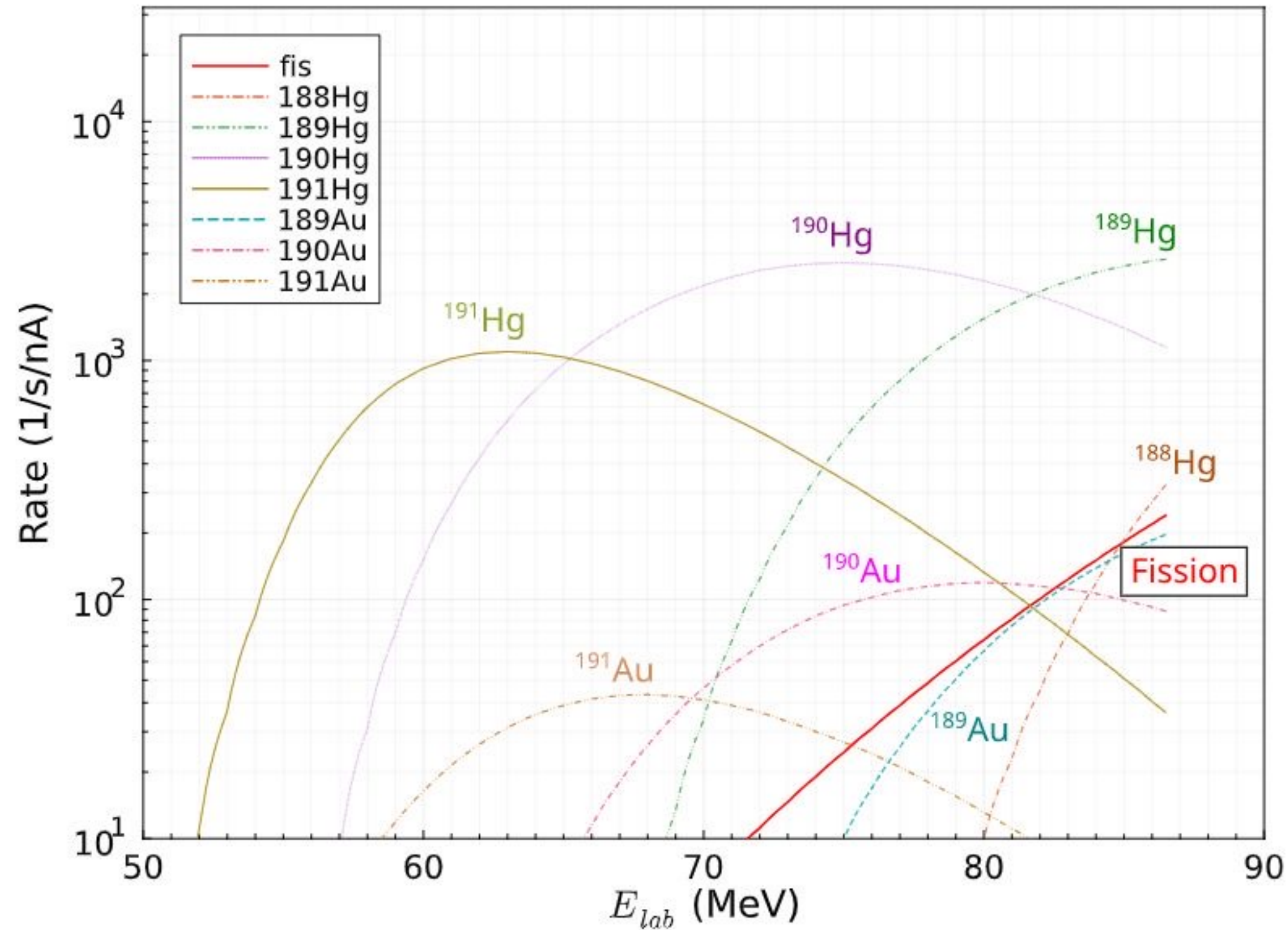
Symmetric/Asymmetric fission transition



C. H. Schimdt, B. Jurado Rep. Prog. Phys. 2018 (updated KM)

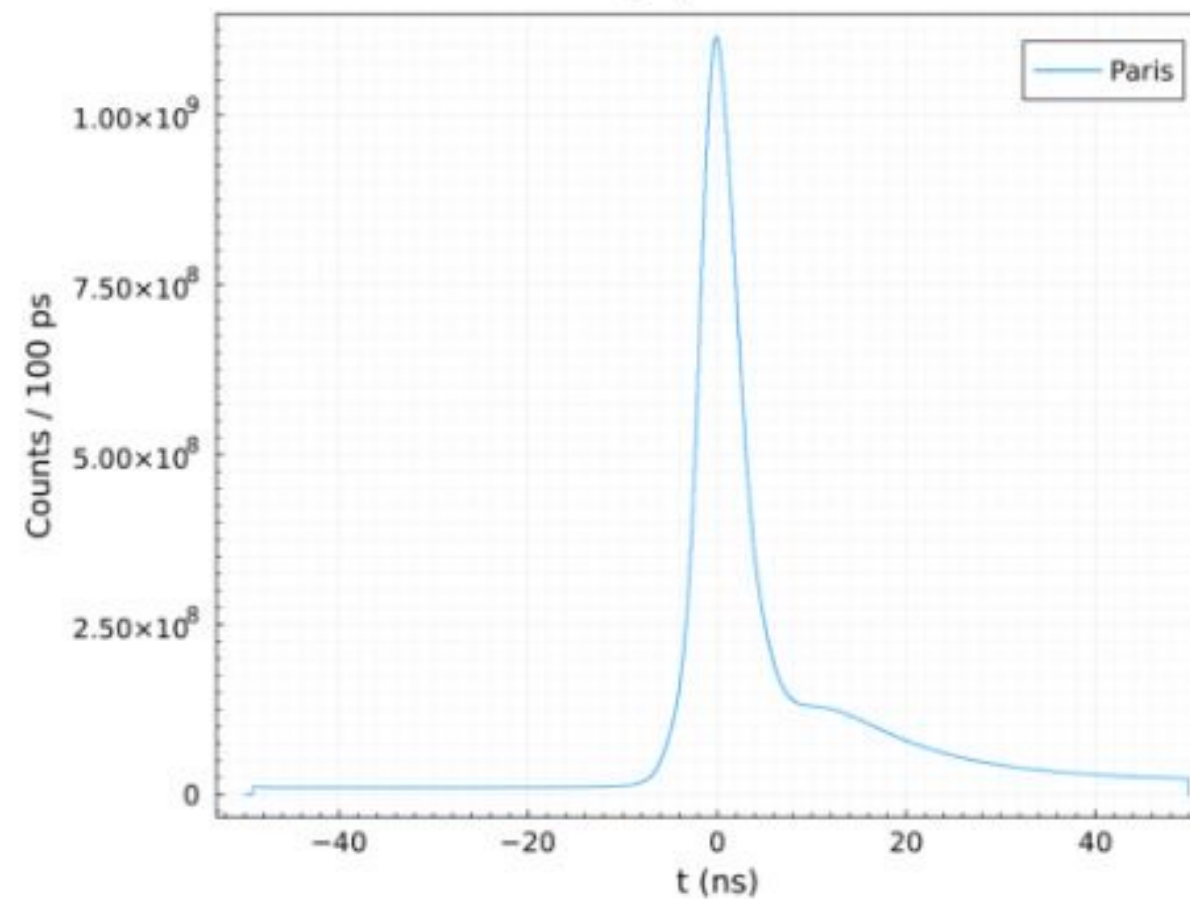
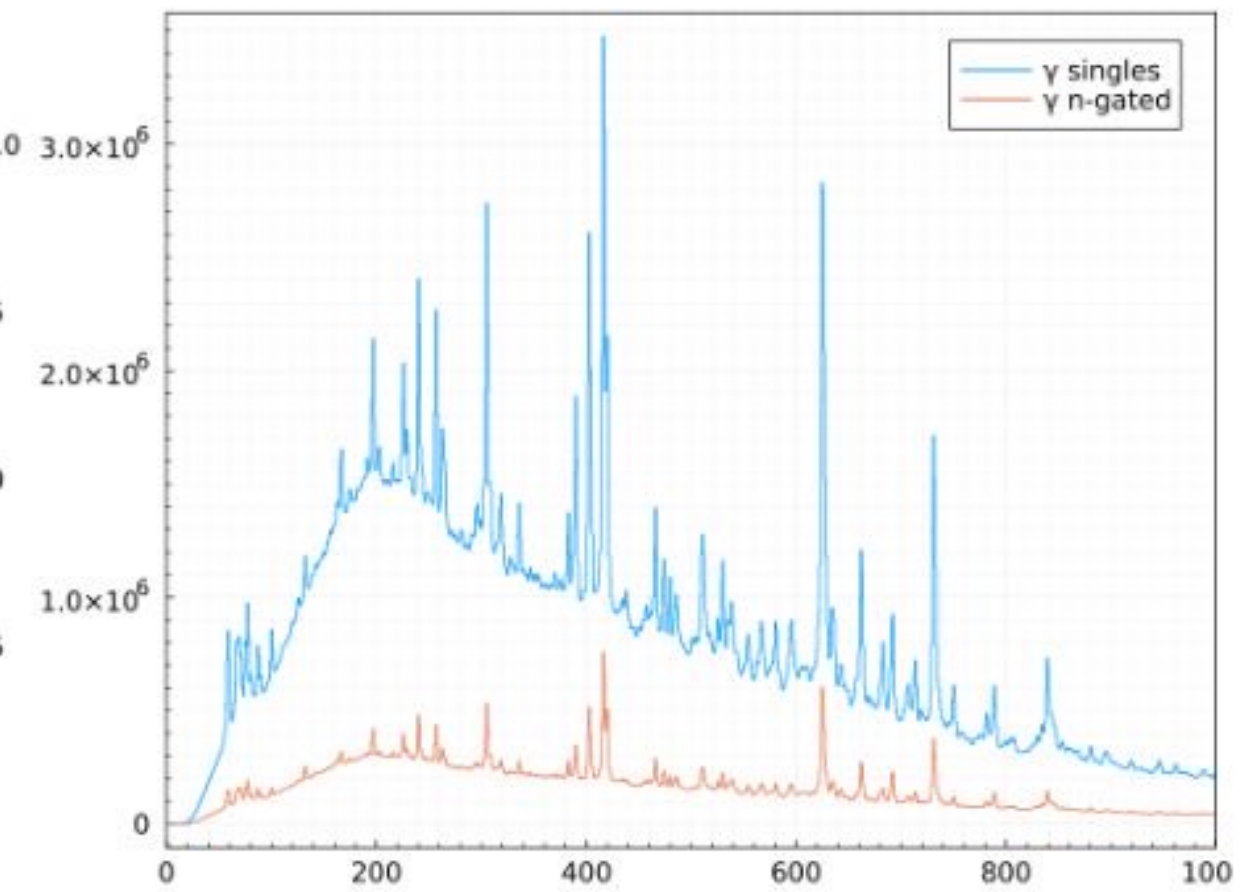
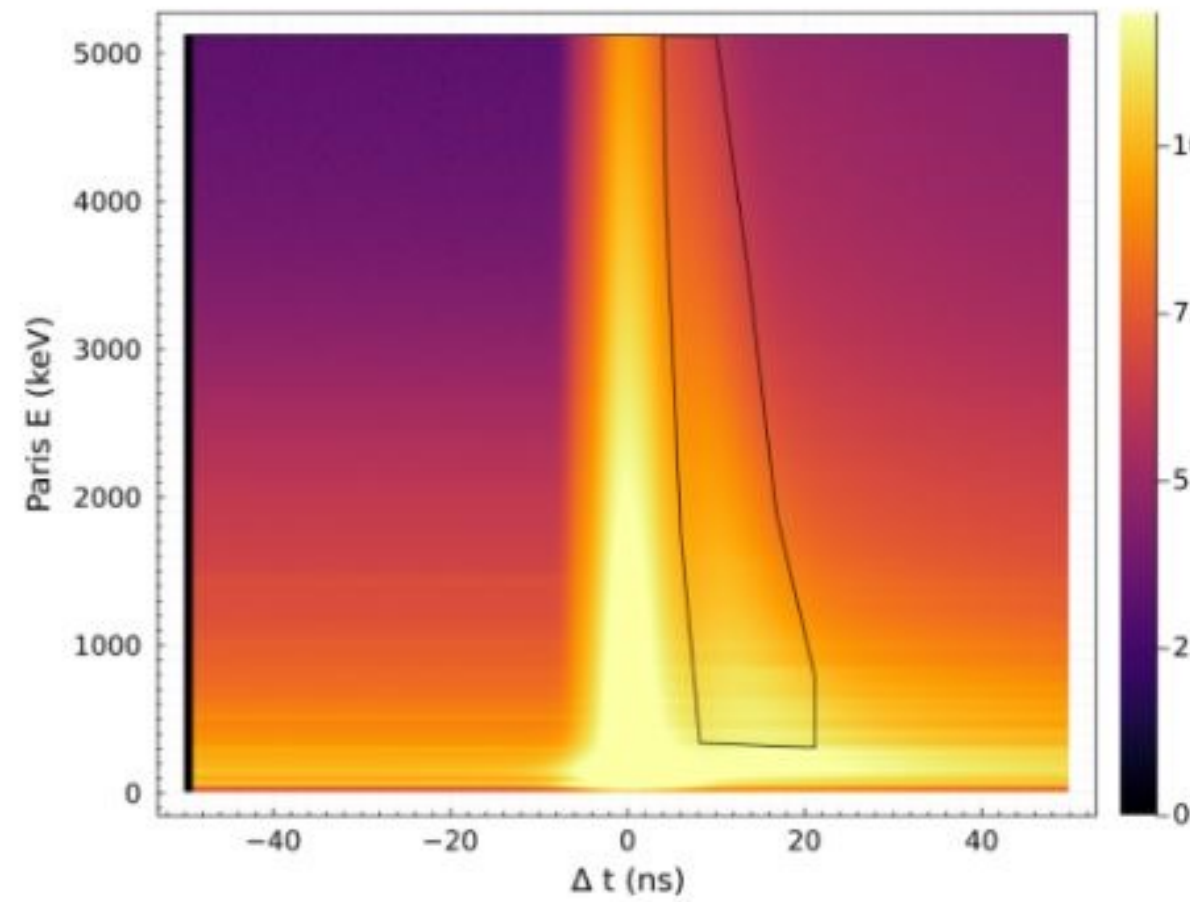
- Typical methods for fission fragments studies use TOF/ ΔE detector or Z/A spectrometers
- Alternative method, based on γ -spectroscopy is possible with setups like ν -ball.

$^{182}\text{W}(^{12}\text{C}, f)$ heavy-ion induced fission



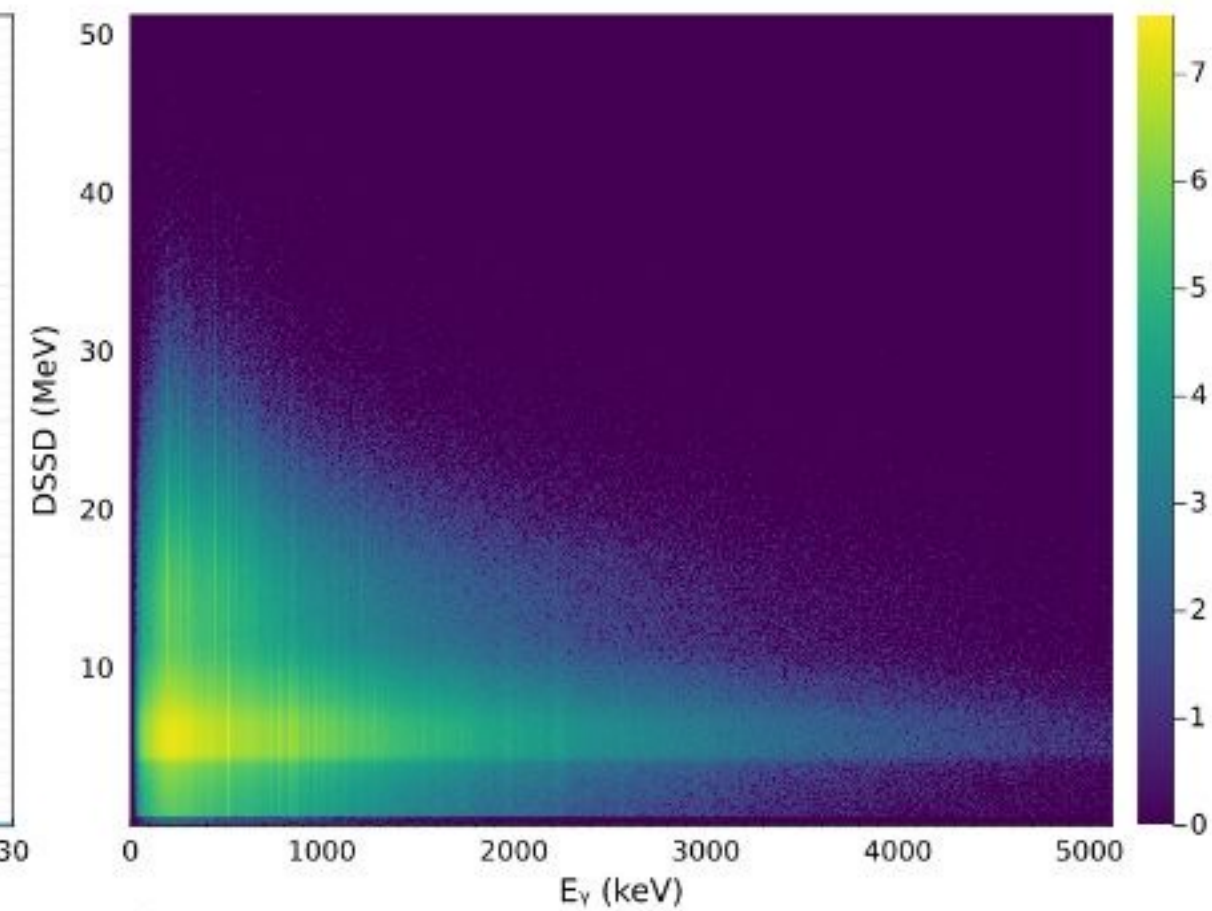
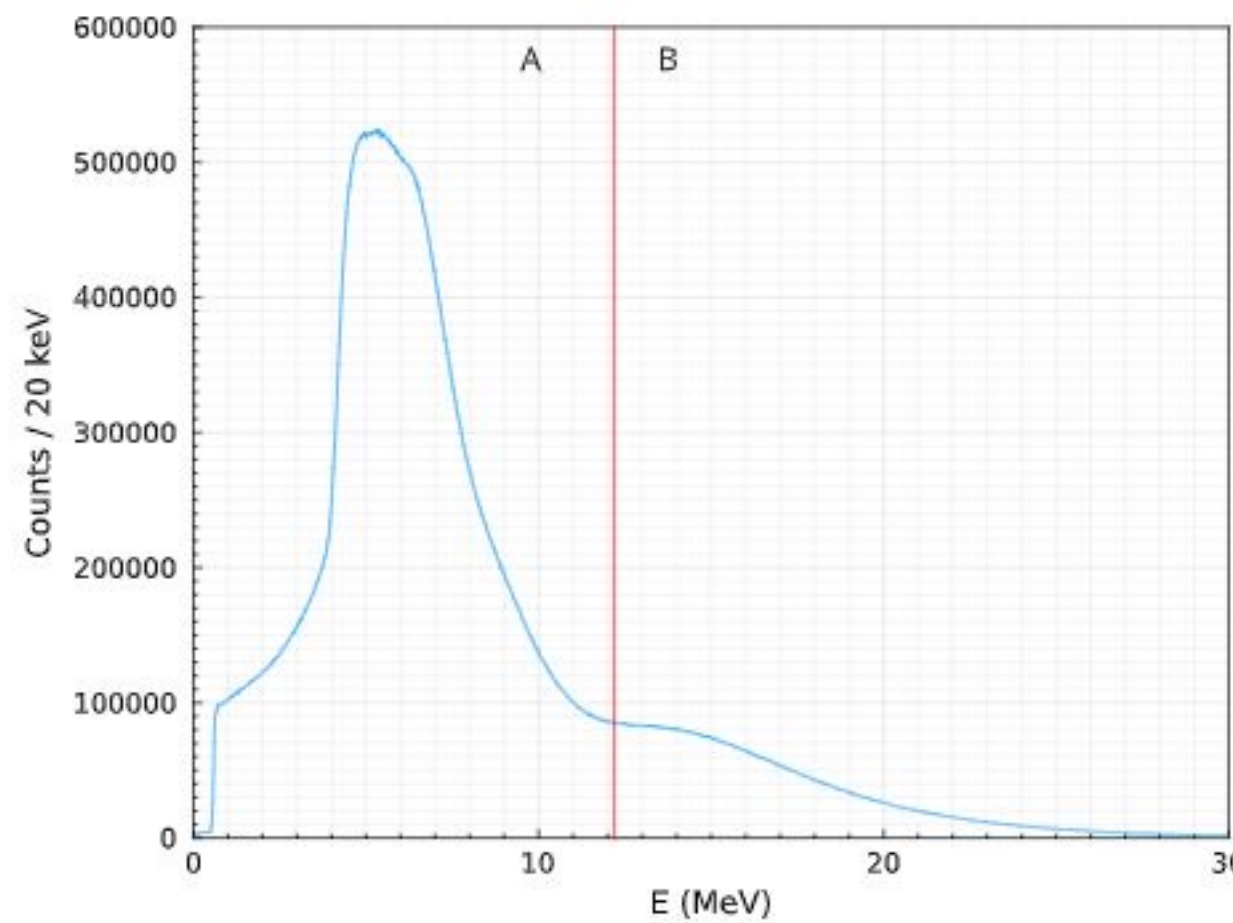
- Experiment: very stable beam of about 3 enA, limited by Clovers counting rate
- $E^* = 61.0 \pm 4.0$ MeV

PARIS - neutron gate

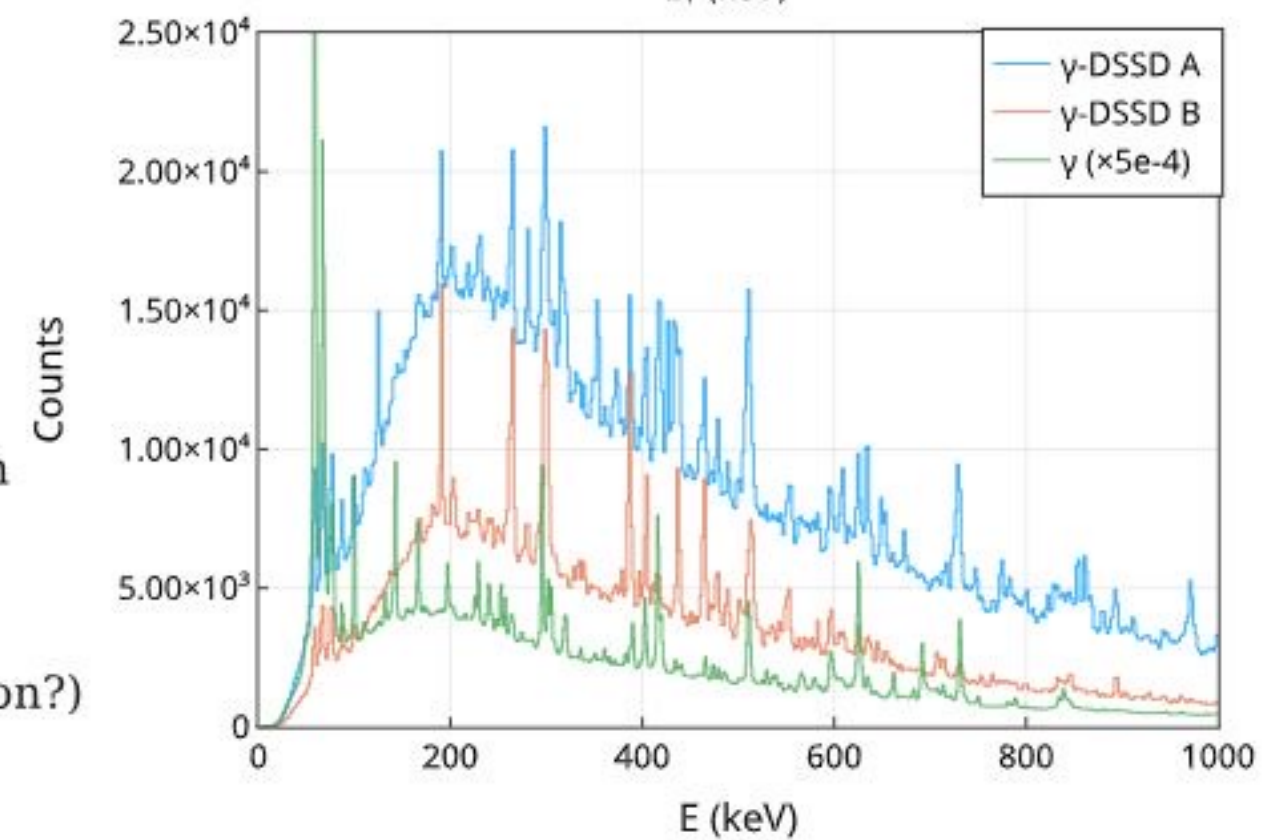


- "Neutron" gate on Paris E-t spectrum
- Gamma gated by neutron shows correct strong fusion-evaporation (3n, 4n) lines
- Usefulness in selection of fission events to be explored
- Gating on fission fragment lines to obtain neutron spectrum to be explored

DSSD gates



- Two groups of events in DSSD spectrum
- Gamma spectrum gated by range A or B show different lines
- Gamma singles show yet different pattern
- Group B → incomplete fusion ($\alpha 2n$, $\alpha 4n$)
 $^{186,188}\text{Pt}$
- Group A → to be identified (p/d evaporation?)



OUTLOOK: HIL Warsaw - ALTO

- Systematic studies of the shapes and deformations across the nuclear chart
- Spectroscopy of fission isomers and heavy-ion induced fission
- Many successful experiments – analyses ongoing
- Work in progress on future experiments at ALTO and HIL
- Collaboration meetings planned for the next year



Collective properties of nuclei studied at ALTO and CCB with PARIS Demonstrator

Maria Kmiecik, IFJ PAN Kraków
Jonathan Wilson, IJCLab Orsay

COPIN-IN2P3 Workshop
20–8 November 2023, Warsaw



COPIN: 06-126

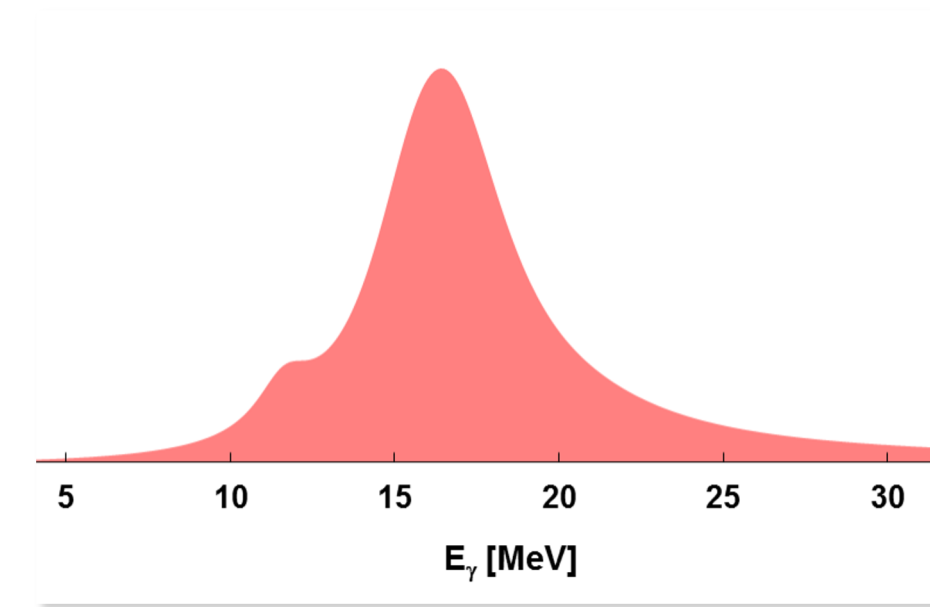
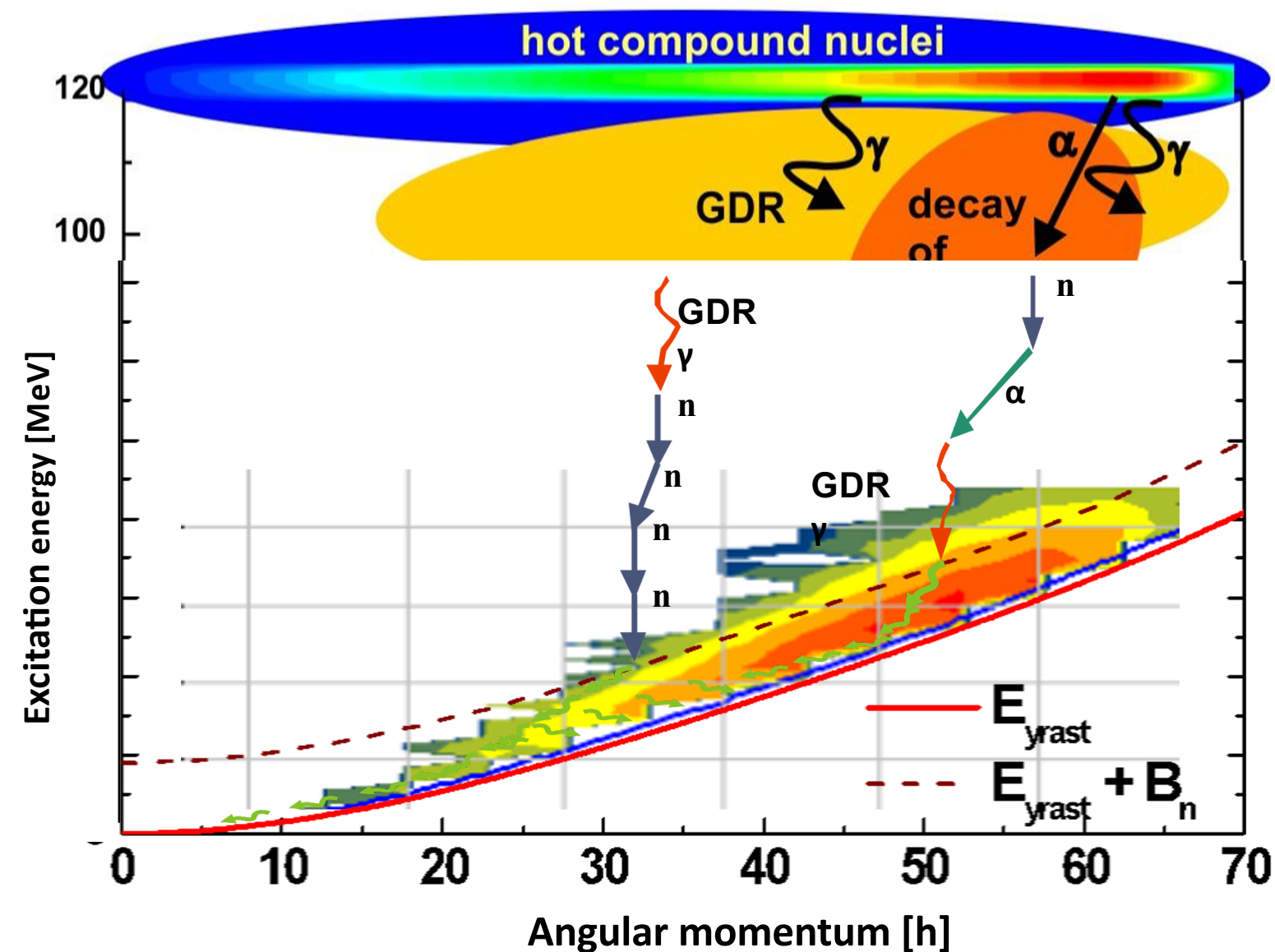


Recent experiments performed (at ALTO,IJCLab)

- ❑ M. Ciemała (IFJ PAN Kraków) – Links between 80Sr compound nucleus' shape and its residue's deformation studied with the GDR using NuBall2+PARIS, experiment: Nov. 2022, data analysis: 2023;
- ❑ M. Matejska-Minda (IFJ PAN Kraków) – Investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and continuum gamma spectroscopy using NuBall2, PARIS and OPSA setup, experiment: June 2023;

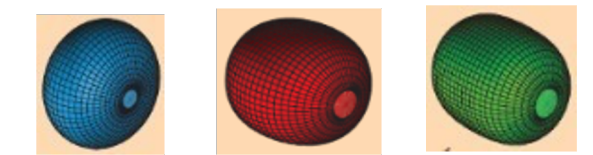
Study of links between compound nucleus' shape and its residue's deformation

Link between deformation of hot compound nucleus and deformation of cold evaporation residue by the measurement of GDR decay of compound nucleus



- GDR high energy gamma rays
- hot nucleus shape
- low energy transitions
- deformation of excited residue

Choosing the particular decay path by coincidence measurement of high and low-energy γ rays

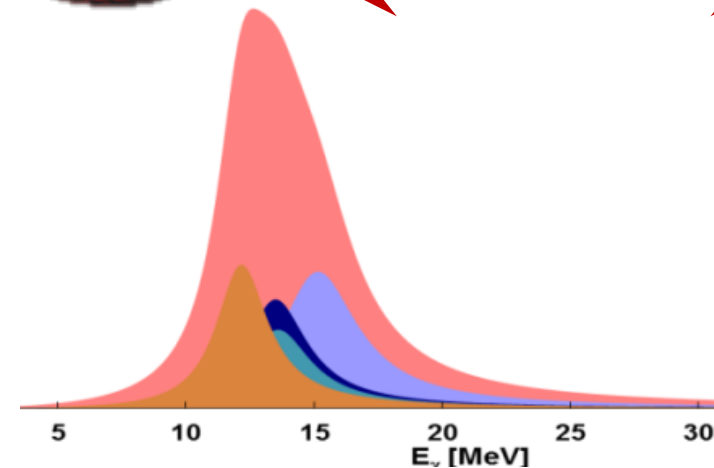
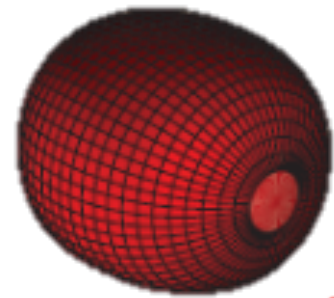


The idea

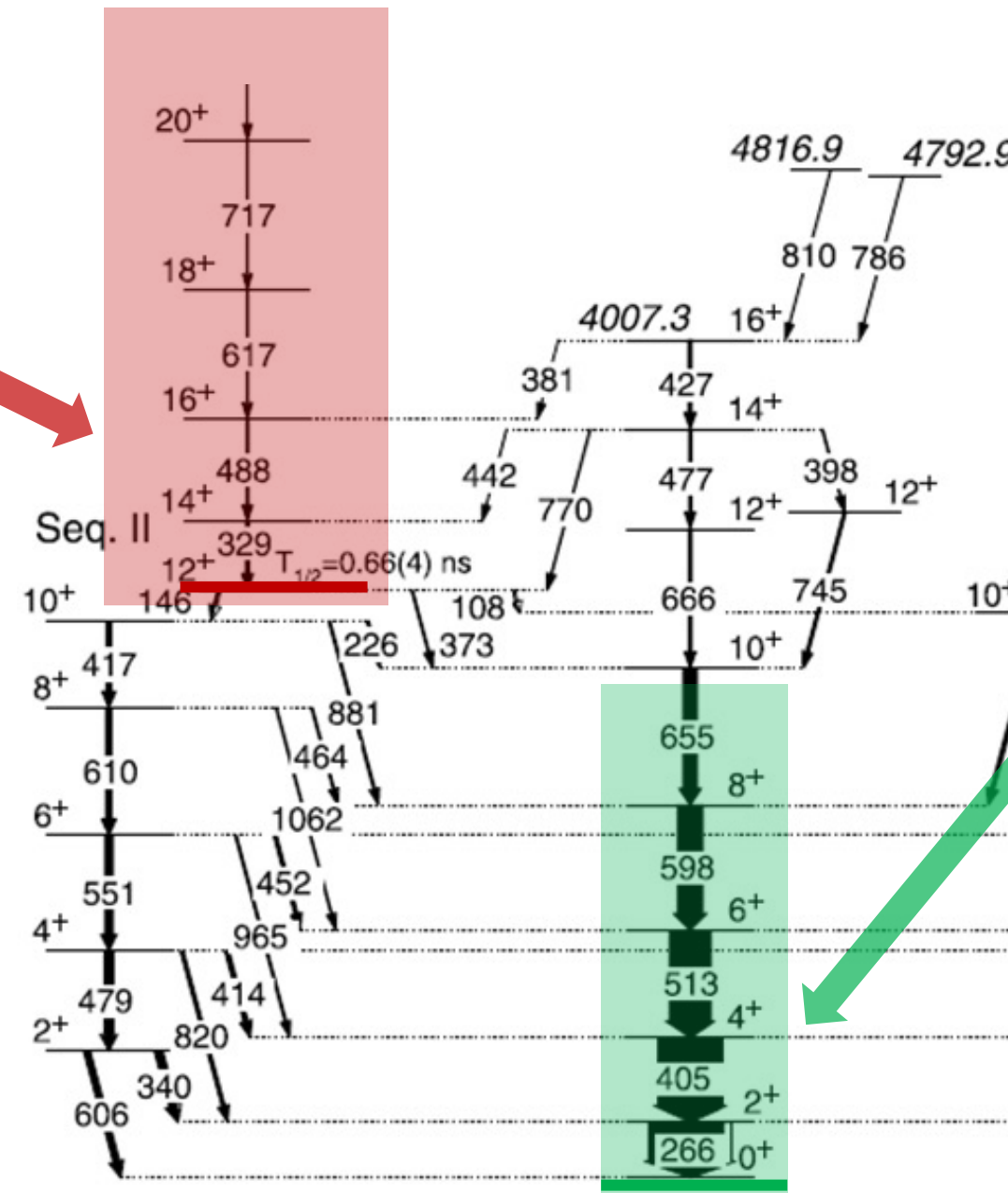
High-energy γ rays from $^{192}\text{Pt}^*$ CN decay in 4n channel in coincidence with low-energy transitions in ^{188}Pt

How the deformation changes along the decay path?

$\beta=0.16$ and $\gamma=-40^\circ$
triaxial

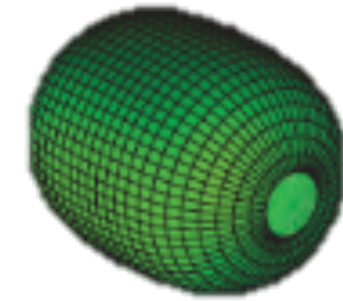


Gate on transitions

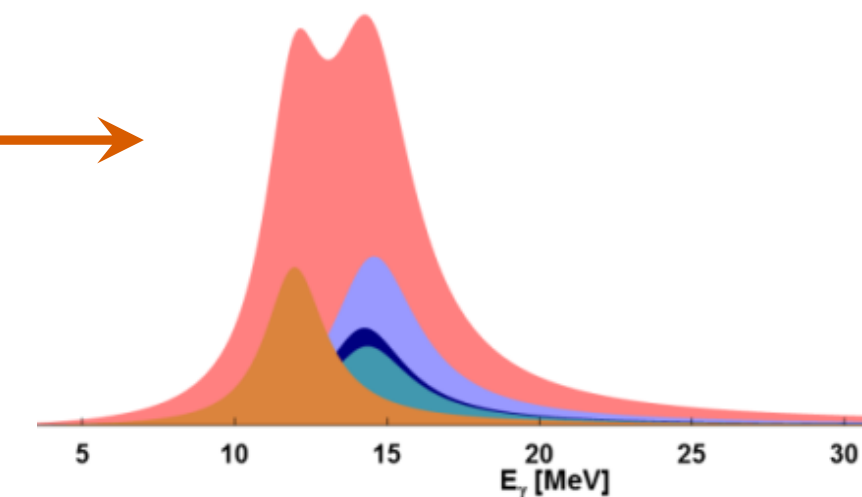


S. Mukhopadhyay et al., Phys. Lett. B 739, 462 (2014)

$\beta=0.18$ and $\gamma=-6^\circ$
near prolate



GDR strength functions for CN decaying to particular states of ^{188}Pt

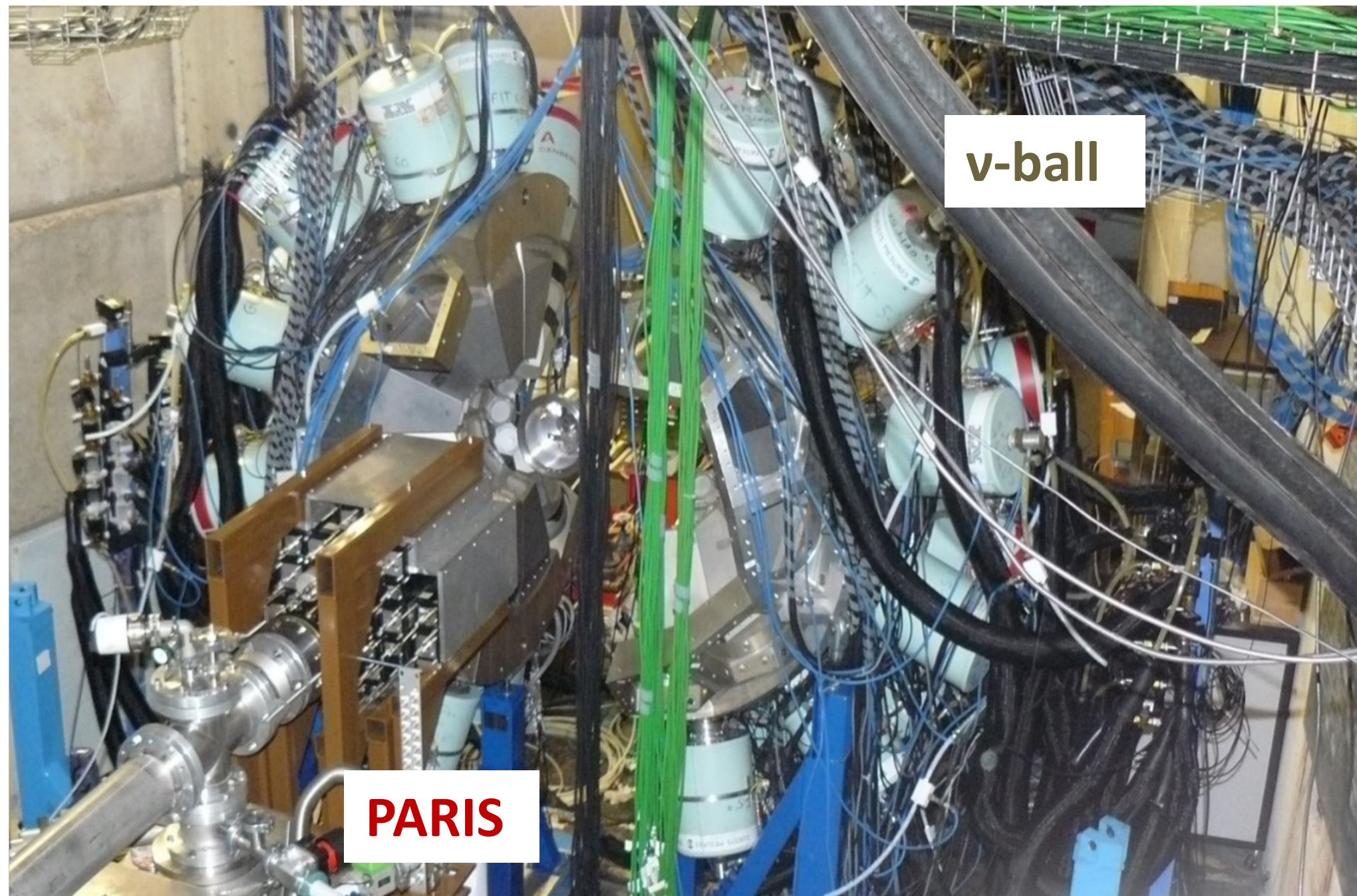


The nuBall + PARIS experiment at IPN / IJCLab

v-ball array: 33 Clovers +10 Coaxial HPGe
coupled to 33 **PARIS** detectors:

11 CeBr₃:NaI phoswiches,
22 LaBr₃:NaI phoswiches.

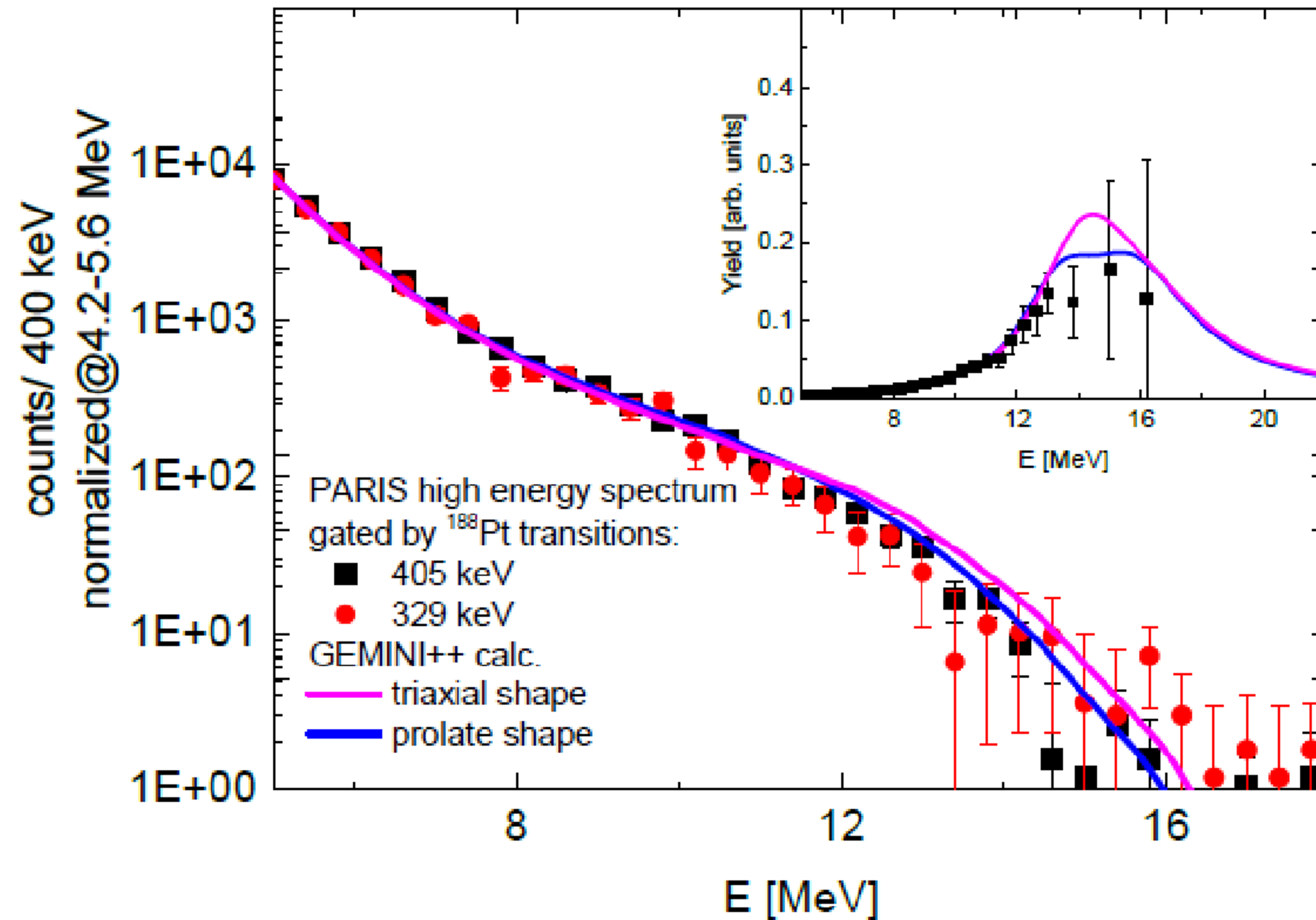
Triggerless DAQ by FASTER digitizer



- Beam energy: 90 MeV
- $E^* = 59 \text{ MeV}$
- $T = 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
- $L_{\text{max}} = 38 \text{ h}$
- Target thickness:
 1.5 mg/cm^2
- AmBe+Ni
used for high energy
calibration (up to 9 MeV)



Analysis – Comparison to statistical model



Better agreement to experimental data is seen for the calculations assuming prolate-like shape of the nucleus.

Suggestion that either:
the assignment of the triaxial deformation for 12+ isomer is wrong
or
the nucleus does not preserve the shape during the decay.

Links between ^{80}Sr compound nucleus' shape and its residue's deformation studied with the GDR using NuBall2+PARIS

Experiment N-SI-122: - IJCLab

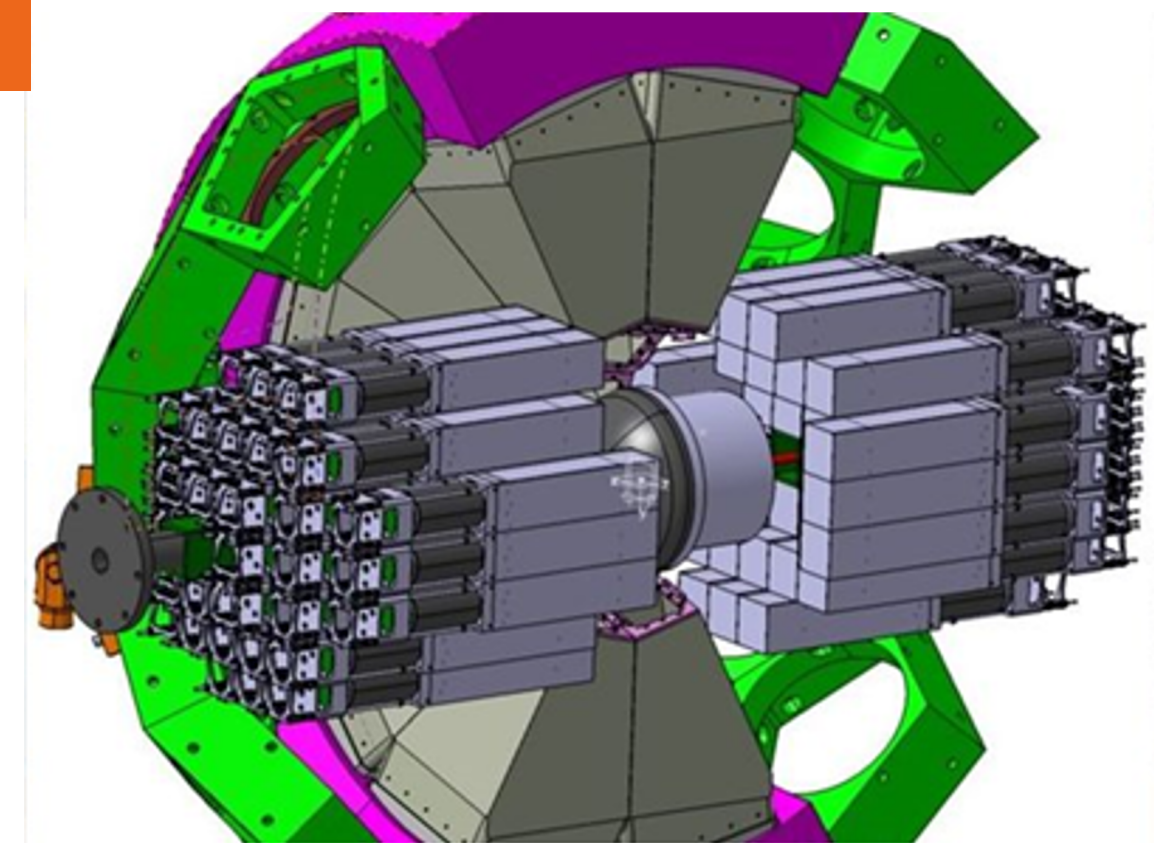
Performed
Nov 2022

Spokesperson: M. Ciemąła

Study:

- ▶ links between deformation of **hot compound nucleus ^{80}Sr** and different deformation of the final state of the **^{76}Kr residues**;
- ▶ population of states of different deformation fed by high-energy γ -rays from GDR decay.

By measurement of high-energy gamma rays from the GDR decay in hot ^{80}Sr compound nucleus by **PARIS array** (in wall geometry) in coincidence with discrete gamma transitions in ^{76}Kr evaporation residue by **nu-Ball2 array**.



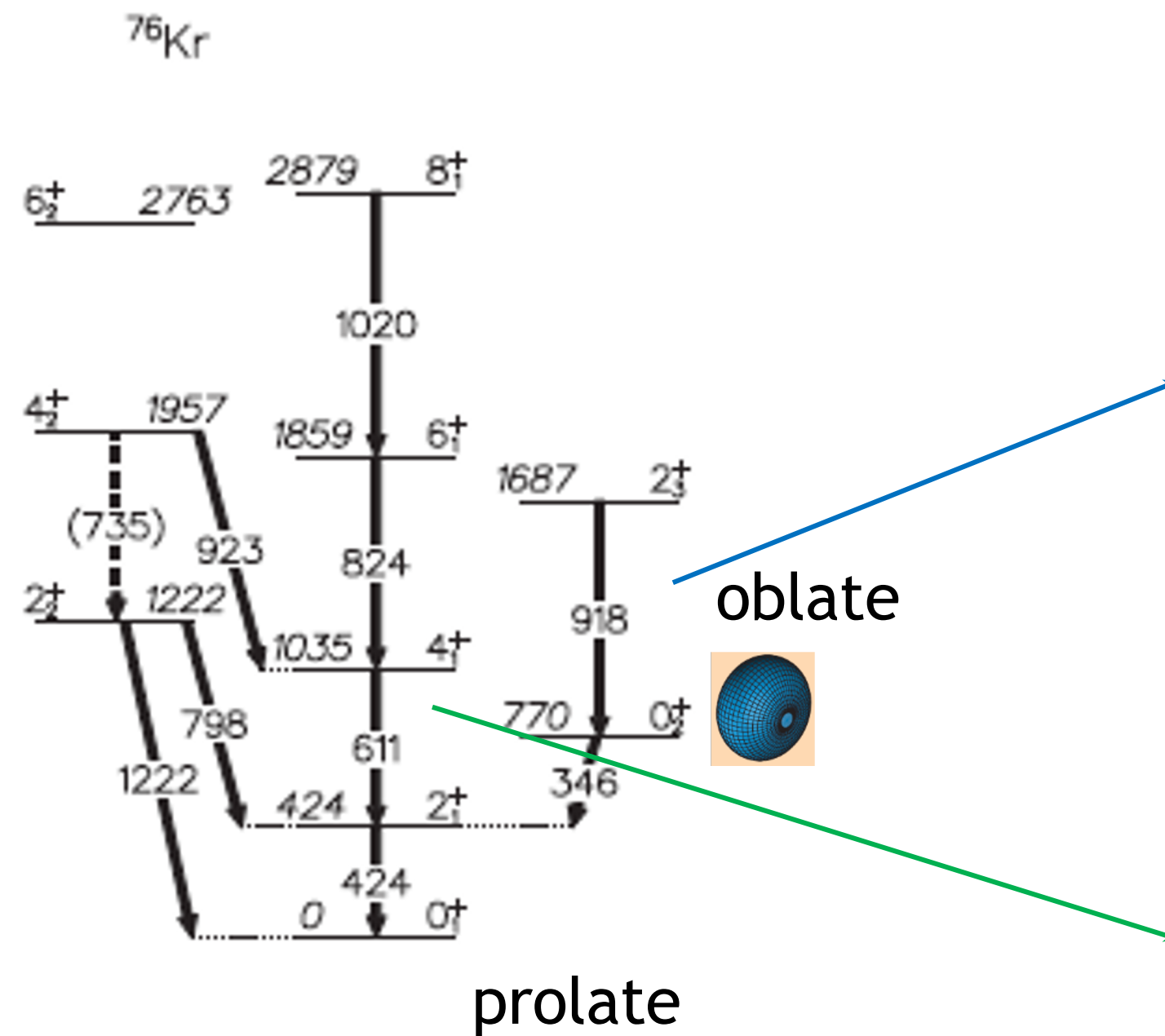
PARIS@NuBall2



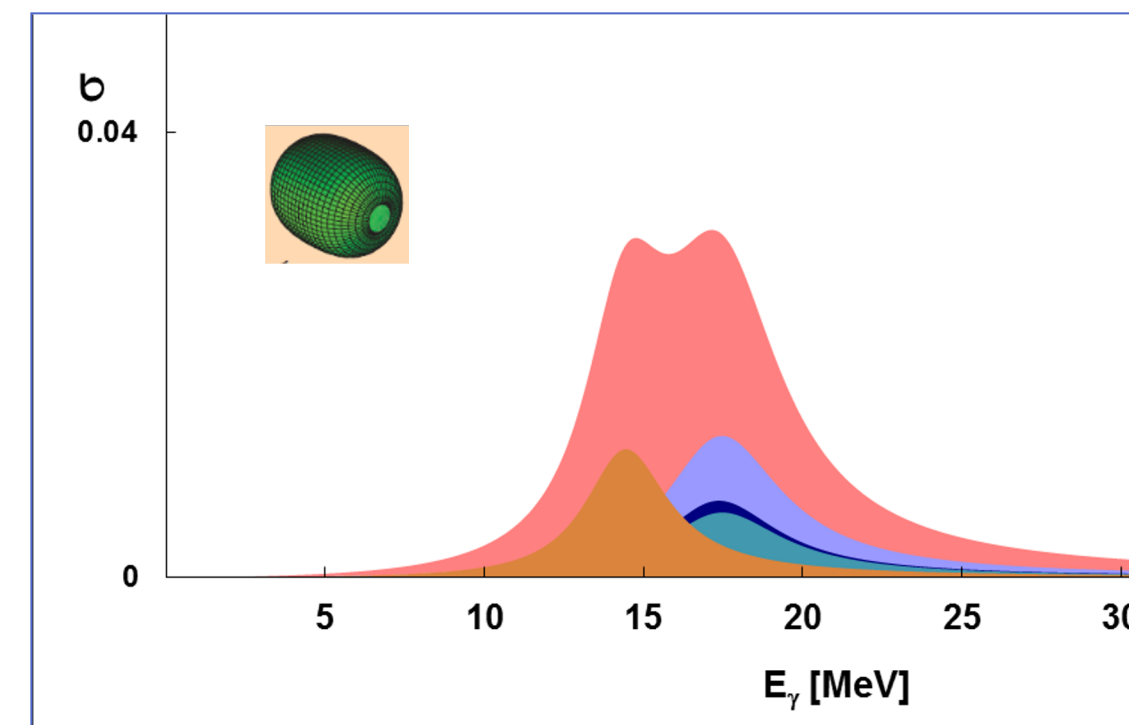
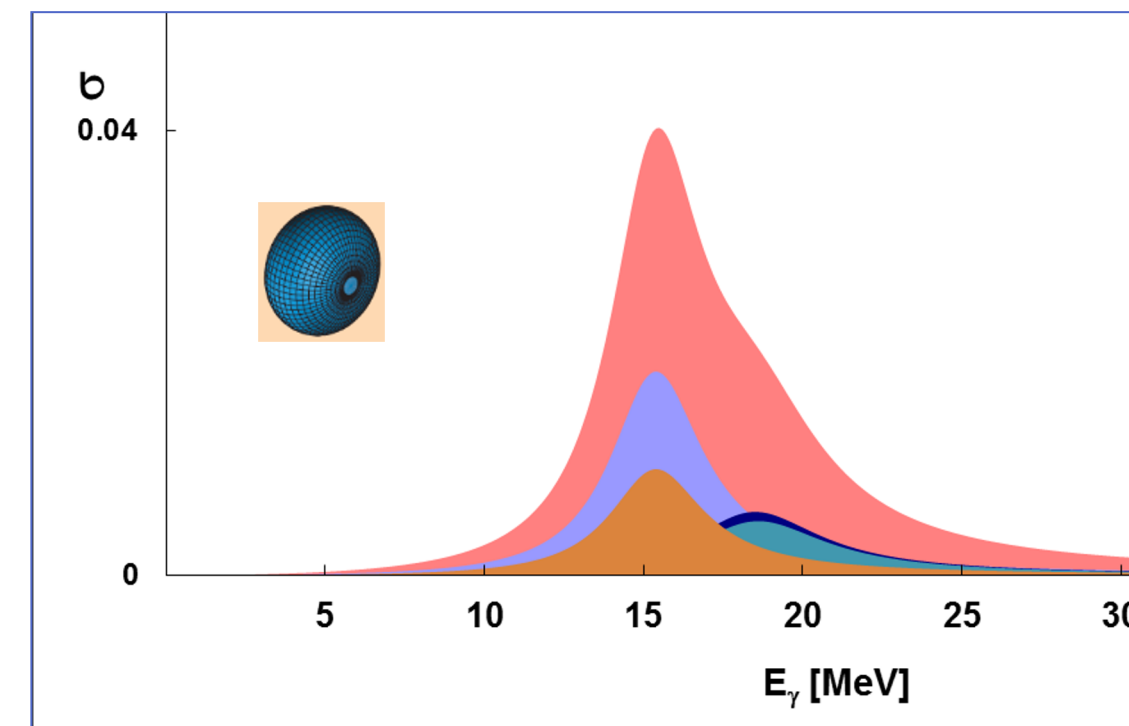
Method

High-energy gamma rays from the GDR decay in hot ^{80}Sr compound nucleus measured in coincidence with discrete gamma transitions in ^{76}Kr evaporation residue

E. Clement et al., Phys. Rev. C 75, 054313 (2007)



GDR line-shapes



result: GDR strength \rightarrow nuclear shape

The PARIS + NuBall2 experiment

Reaction: ^{16}O @ 95 MeV on $^{64}\text{Zn} \rightarrow ^{80}\text{Sr}^* \rightarrow ^{76}\text{Kr}$

Target: 1 mg/cm²; pulsed beam,

Setup:

- **nu-Ball2 array**: Ge detectors around 90 degrees, ~4.5% efficiency at 1MeV (discrete γ transitions)
- **2 × 36 PARIS phoswiches**: 3% (at 23 cm) efficiency for 15 MeV γ rays (high-energy γ rays)

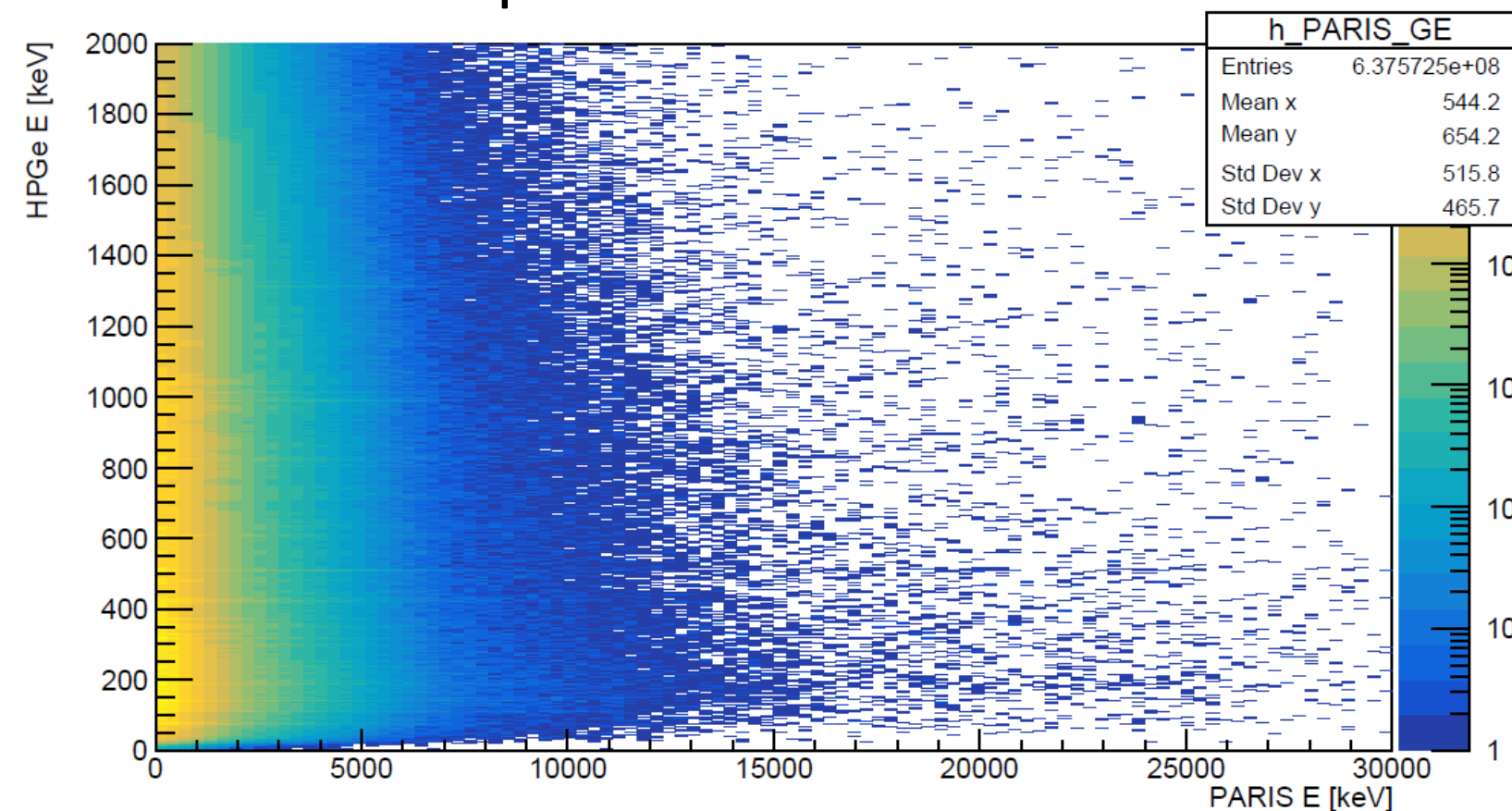
Event-by-event FOLD – (PARIS and nu-Ball2)

PARIS – two parts („walls”)

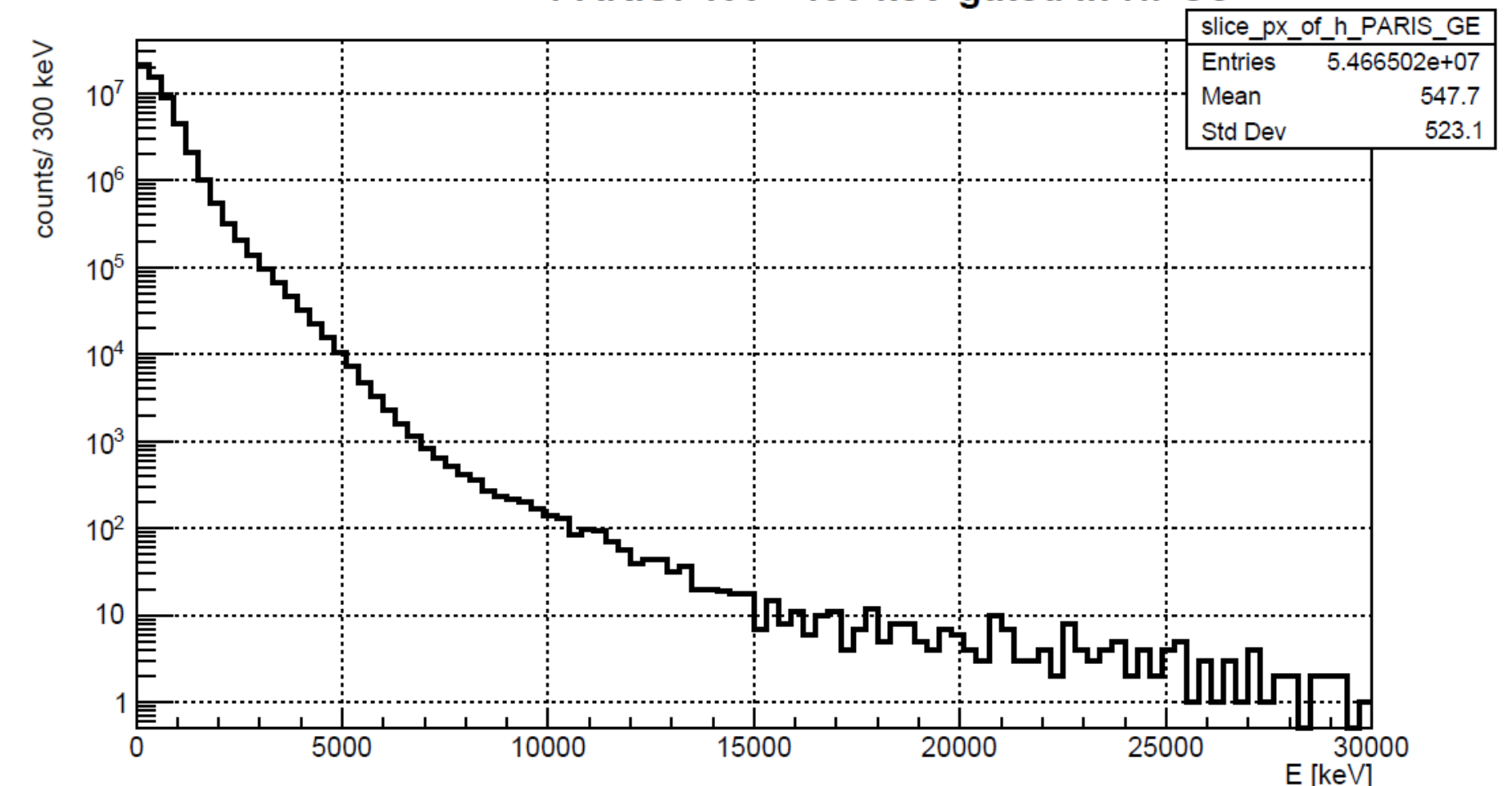


Analysis ongoing

Prompt HPGe-PARIS matrix



PARIS: 400 - 450 keV gated in HPGe



Investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and continuum gamma spectroscopy using NuBall2, PARIS, and Warsaw DSSD

Experiment - N-SI-128

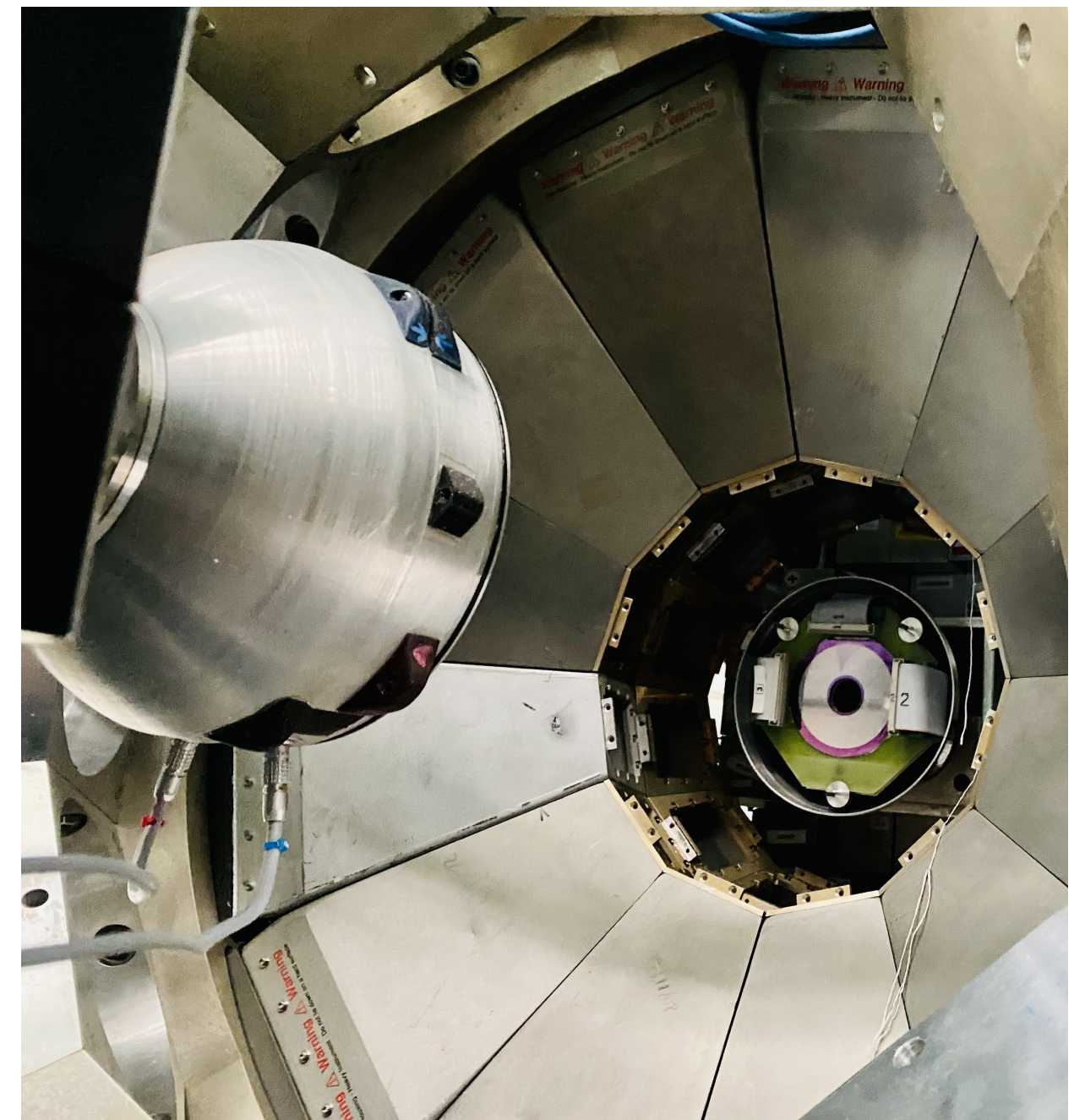
Spokesperson: M. Matejska-Minda

Performed
June 2023

Set-up: Nu-Ball2 + PARIS + DSSD

Fusion-evaporation reaction: $110\text{ MeV }^{24}\text{Mg} + 1\text{mg/cm}^2\ ^{24}\text{Mg}$

Gamma rays in coincidence with charged particles



Investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and continuum gamma spectroscopy using NuBall2, PARIS, and Warsaw DSSD

Experiment - N-SI-128

Spokesperson: M. Matejska-Minda

The aim of the measurement:

- ▶ Re-examine at high spins ^{42}Ca and ^{44}Ti , in order to **extend the known and unknown structures** up to or beyond the terminating states.
- ▶ Investigating discrete and high energy gamma rays – link between deformed states (resonances) in a hot CN and yrast SD in a cold ER **by coincident measurement of continuum and discrete gamma-rays.**
- ▶ Expected results of this experiments will be helpful in the **evaluation of nuclear theories**, as well as testing the hypotheses of the new types of octupolarities predicted in these mass region.

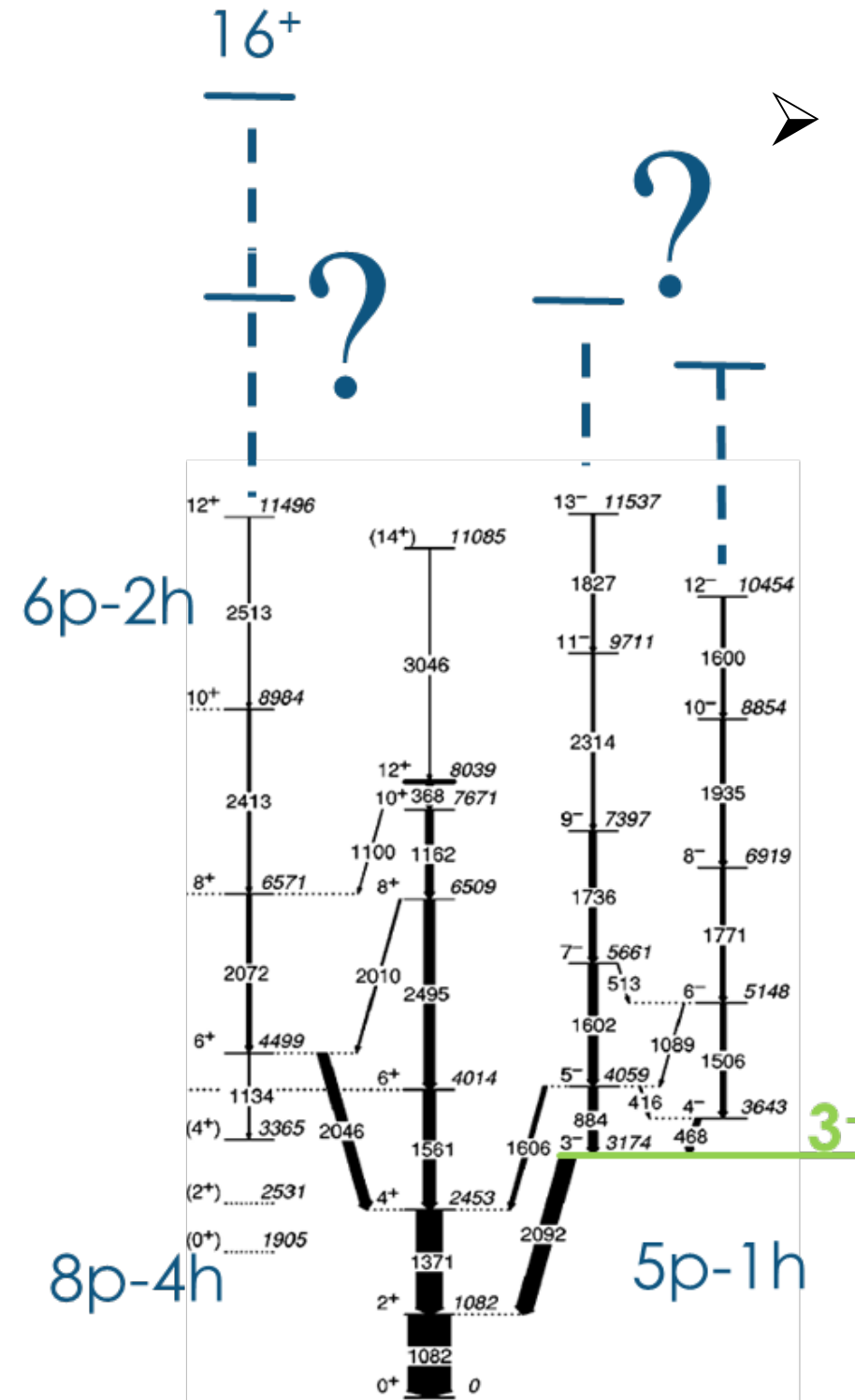
^{46}Ti

^{44}Ti

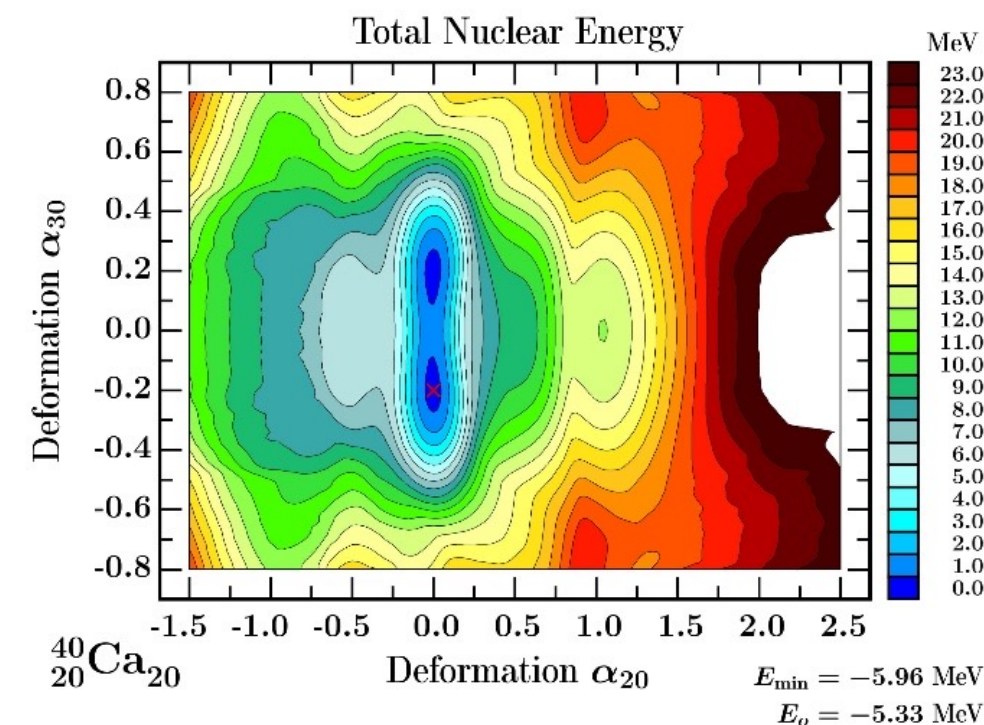
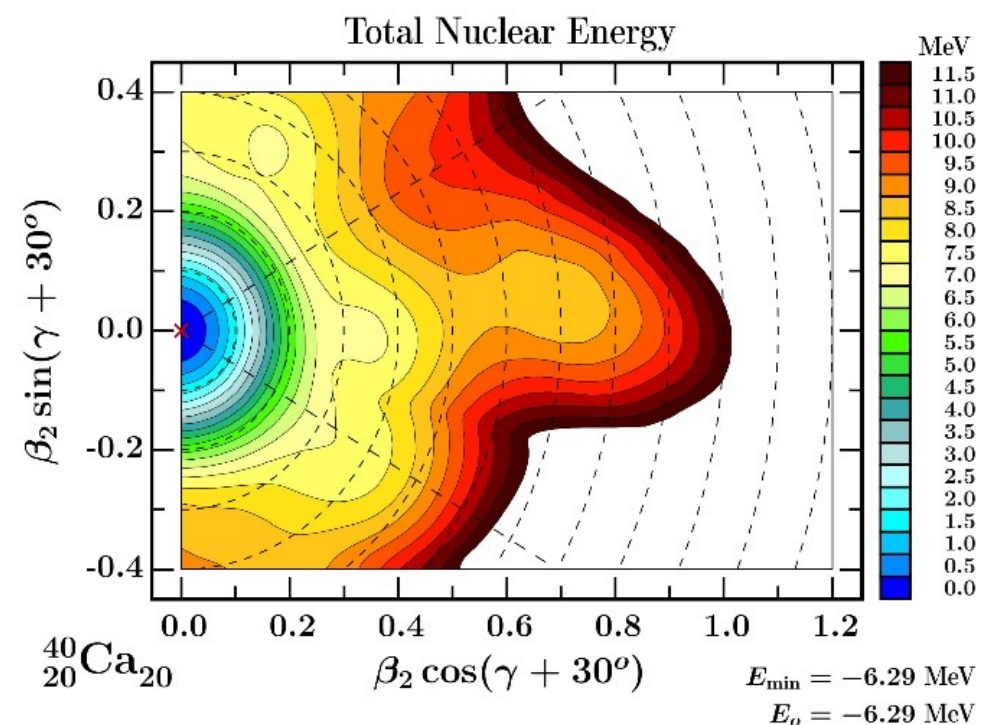
➤ The positive parity excited band is interpreted as a SD band. It corresponds to a mixture of 8p-4h (beta~0.4) at low spins and 6p-2h (beta~0.3) at high spins, with $J_{\text{max}} = 16^+$, but this states were **not yet observed**.

➤ Negative parity states form two rotational bands with a band-head at spin $J^\pi = 3^-$. Are interpreted as 5p-1h excitation and should arrive at the maximum aligned spin of $J_{\text{max}} = 15^-$ – **not yet observed**

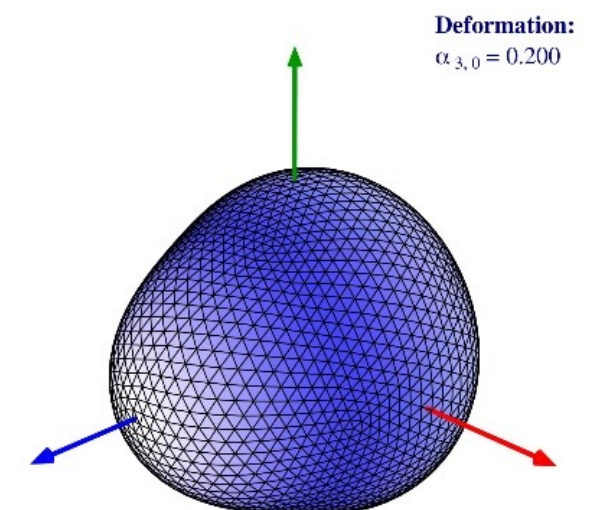
- Mean-field calculations predict the presence of a new form of the nuclear octupolarity, which does not involve the quadrupole degrees of freedom, $\alpha_{20} = 0$ with $\alpha_{30} \neq 0$.
- Such deformed ground state configuration could be a foundation for the excited negative parity structures, built on top of the 3^- state, in ^{44}Ti



C.D. O'Leary et al., Phys. Rev. C **61**,064314 (2000).

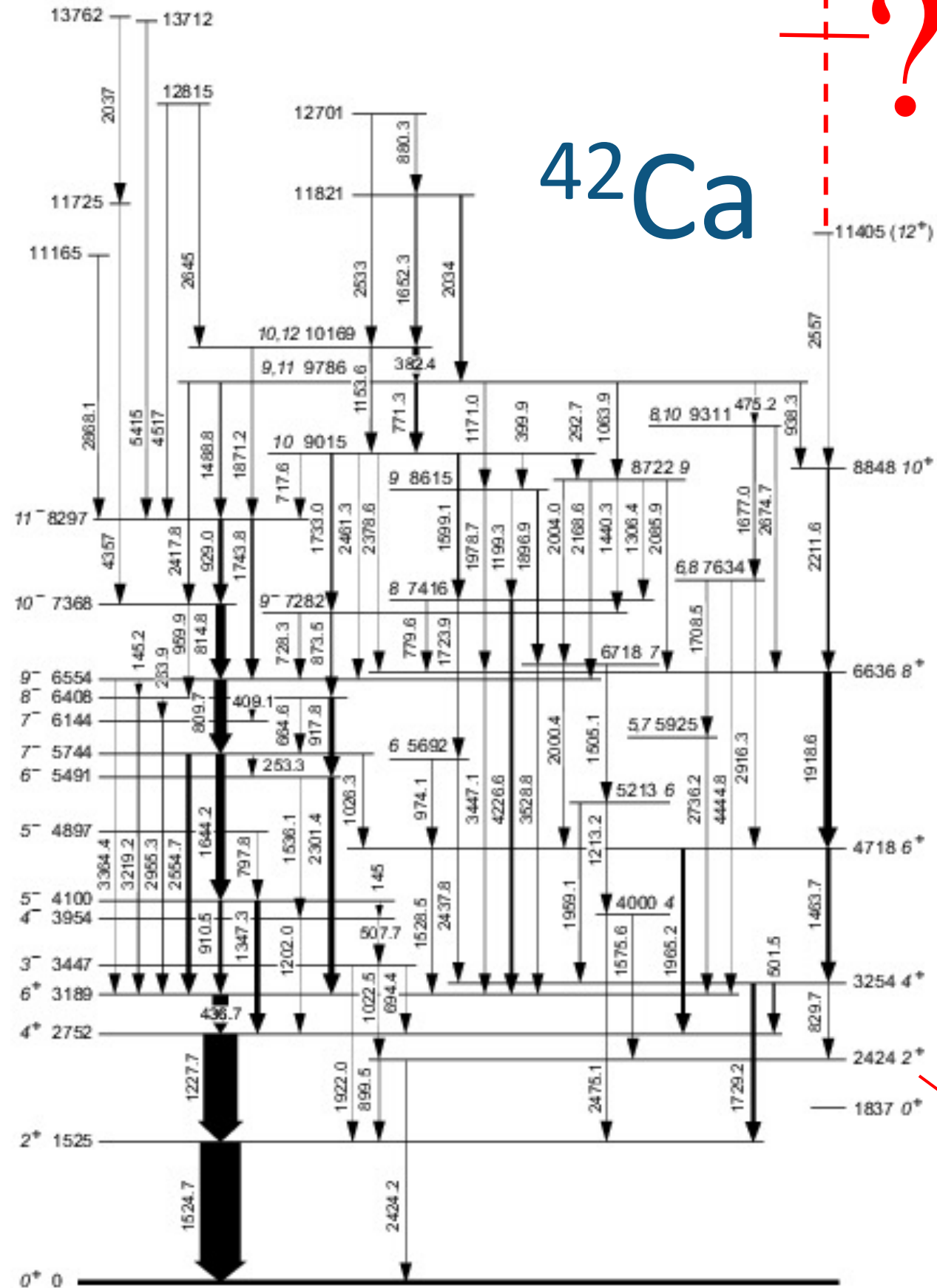
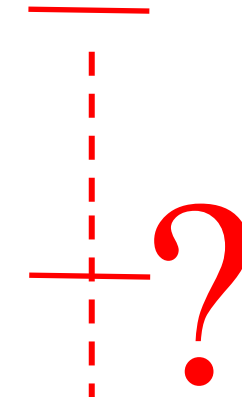


Shape corresponding to the octupole minimum

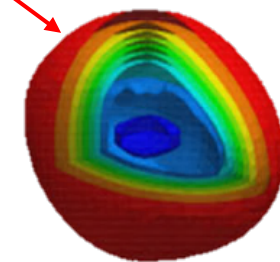


^{42}Ca

^{42}Ca



- Investigate ^{42}Ca at high spins, to experimentally check if such a band continues beyond SM spin limit (as SD should behave) or just terminates.



$$\beta_2=0.43(4), \gamma=13(+5,-6)^\circ$$

Experiment - N-SI-128 info

Analysis ongoing

- It was very challenging experiment due to the very difficult beam ^{24}Mg and different setup that originally planned
- Collected statistic (**~3 days** of 11 days granted) most probably is not sufficient to obtain all the proposed experimental goals
- For the strongest reaction channel like ^{41}Ca one can hope to obtain new results

Nucleus	Channel	σ [mb]
^{45}Ti	2p1n	55
^{44}Ti	2p2n	60
^{44}Sc	3p1n	140
^{42}Ca	α 2p	36
^{41}Ca	α 2pn	240
^{39}K	2 α p	110
^{38}K	2 α pn	58
^{38}Ar	2 α 2p	68
^{35}Cl	3 α p	96

Planned experiment with PARIS/KRATTA at CCB

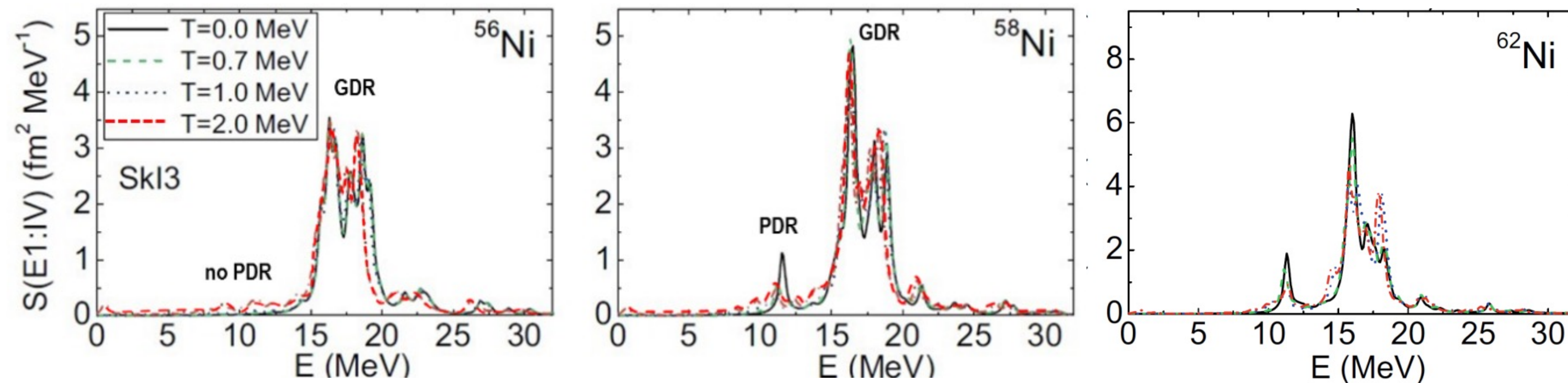
The PDR states in $^{58,62}\text{Ni}$ – at CCB IFJ PAN (2023/2024)

Study:

- PDR strength as a function of neutron number to understand the role of neutrons in states at the onset of the existence of the pygmy strength
- Comparison to the results of experiment performed recently at IFIN studying PDR in hot $^{56,62}\text{Ni}$ isotopes

Test run
Dec 2023
Exp.
Planned for
2024

E. Yüksel et al., Eur. Phys. J. A (2019) 55: 230 and E. Yüksel private comm.



Theoretical prediction of the E1 strength in $^{56,58}\text{Ni}$ and ^{62}Ni , both for cold nuclei and at finite temperatures

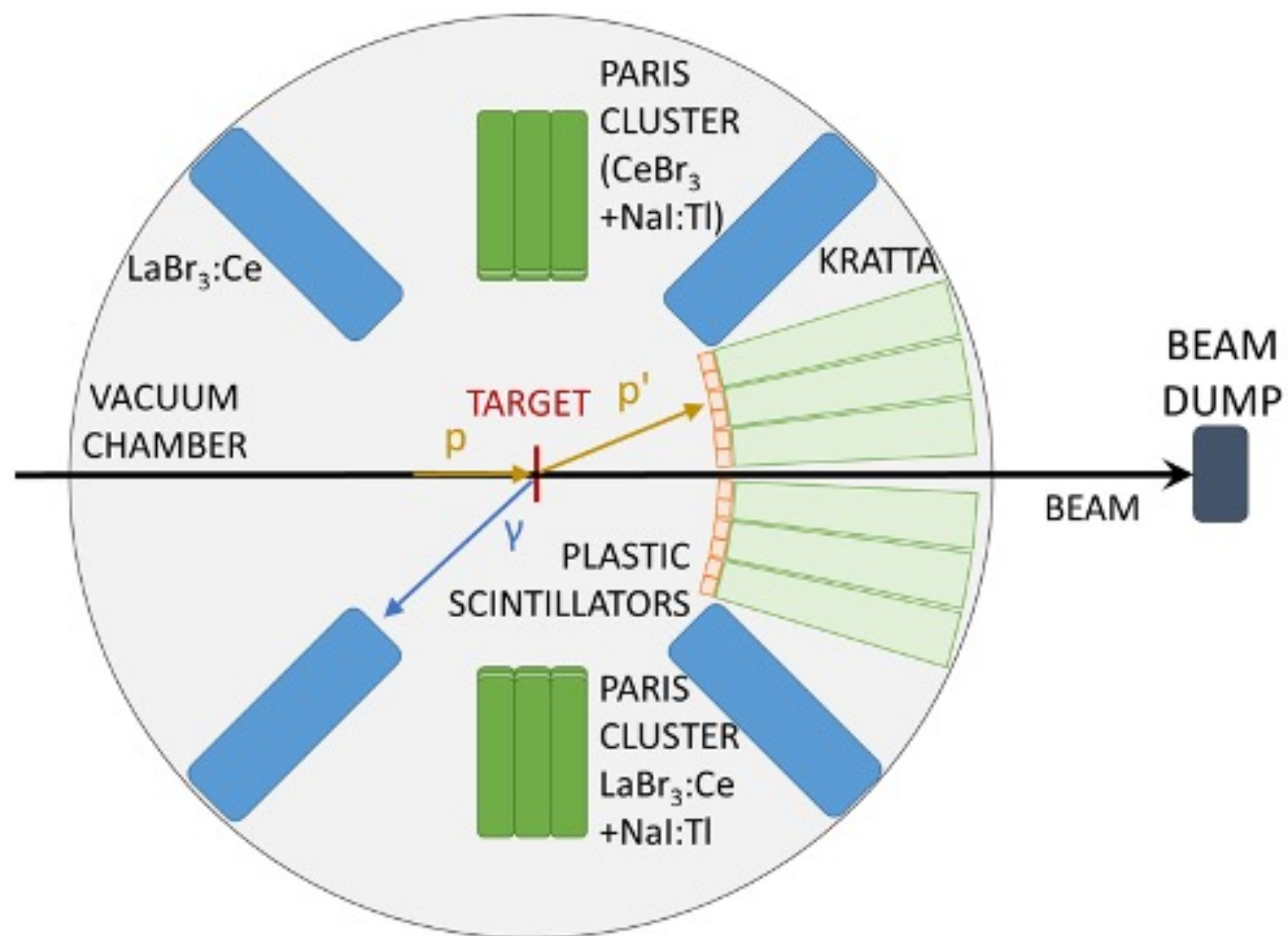
(p, p'γ) experiment is extremely complementary and needed for analysis to one done at IFIN labs with same isotopes but with fusion evaporation reactions at finite temperature.

Planned CCB experiment

Reaction: inelastic scattering of 180 MeV proton beam on ^{62}Ni and ^{58}Ni

Beam: $E=180$ MeV and $I=0.4$ nA

Targets: 50 mg/cm 2 of enriched ^{62}Ni and, 100 mg/cm 2 ^{58}Ni



Experimental setup: standard setup at CCB Krakow:

large scattering vacuum chamber
detectors:

- ❑ 32 **KRATTA** triple telescopes
measurement of the angle and energy of scattered protons
- ❑ 4 large volume **LaBr₃** detectors (3.5"x8") at top
- ❑ 2 **PARIS** clusters + 8 phoswiches (26 phoswiches)
measurement of the energy of γ rays

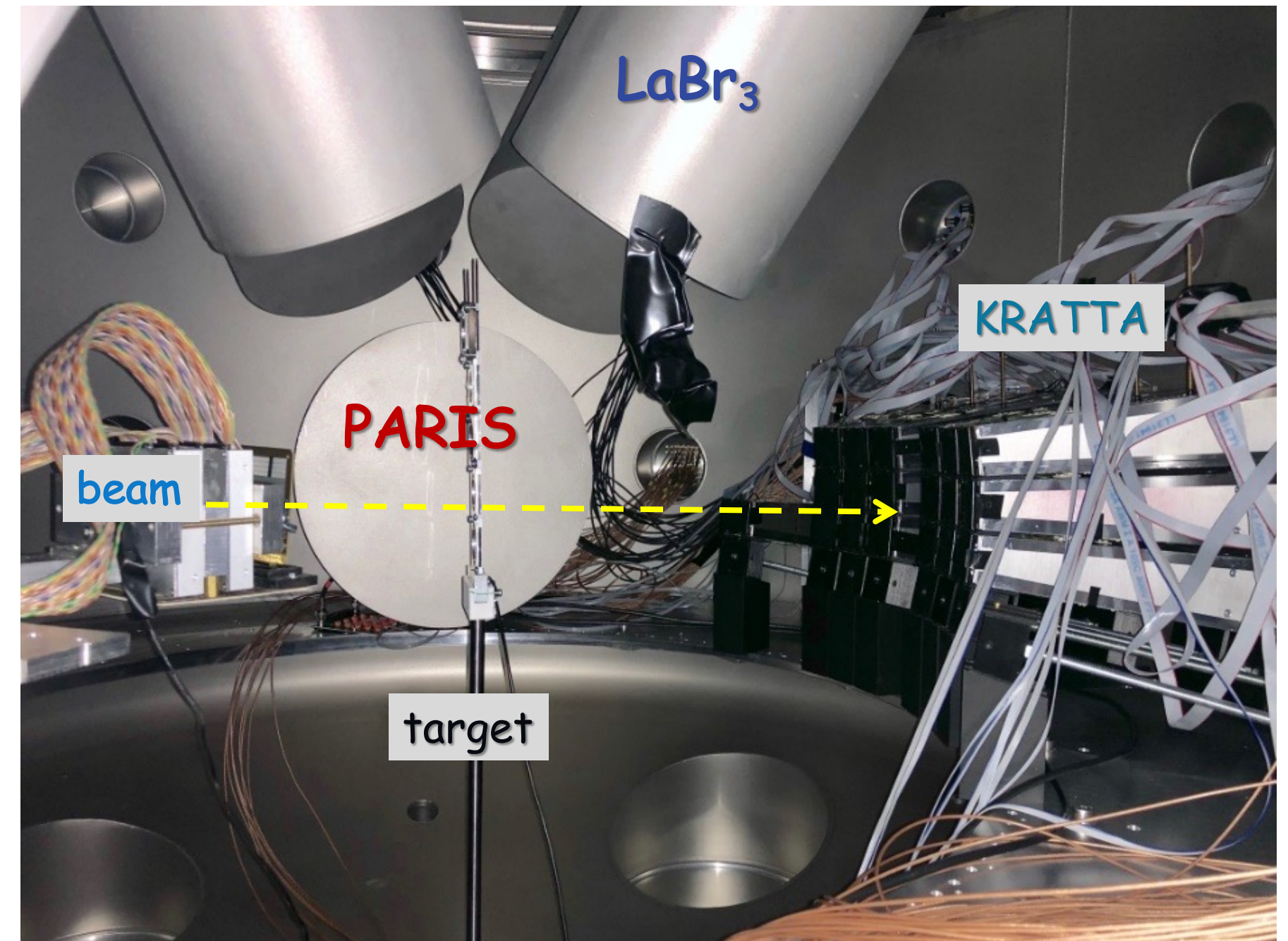
Coincidence measurement of scattered protons and gamma rays

Preparing experimental setup

Scattering chamber



KRATTA inside the chamber – in the vacuum
 γ detectors outside
mounted using holders / cylindrical pockets

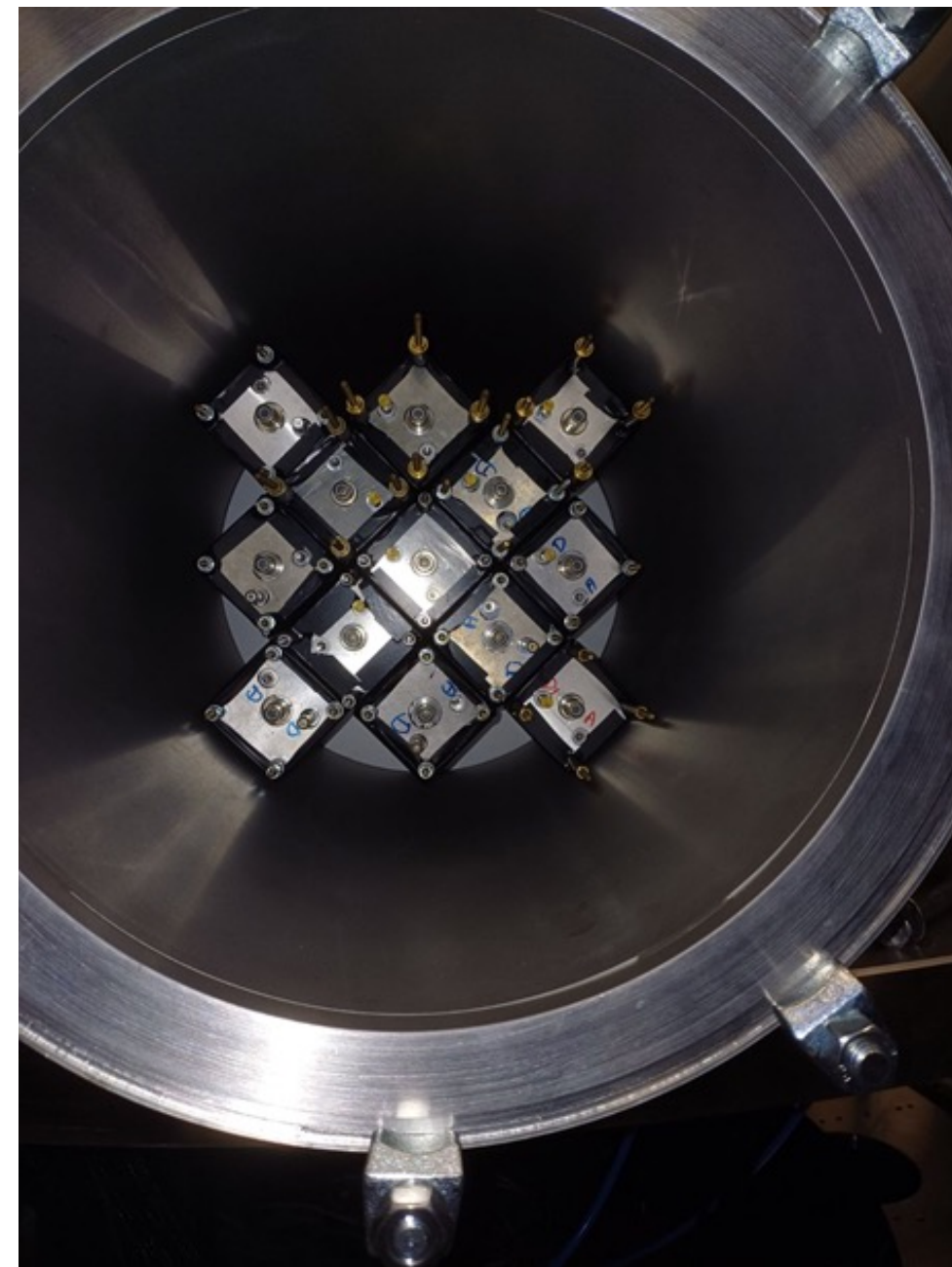


Mounting PARIS detectors

26 phoswiches (13 LaBr_3+NaI ,
13 CeBr_3+NaI)



mounted in holders (at $\sim 90^\circ$)



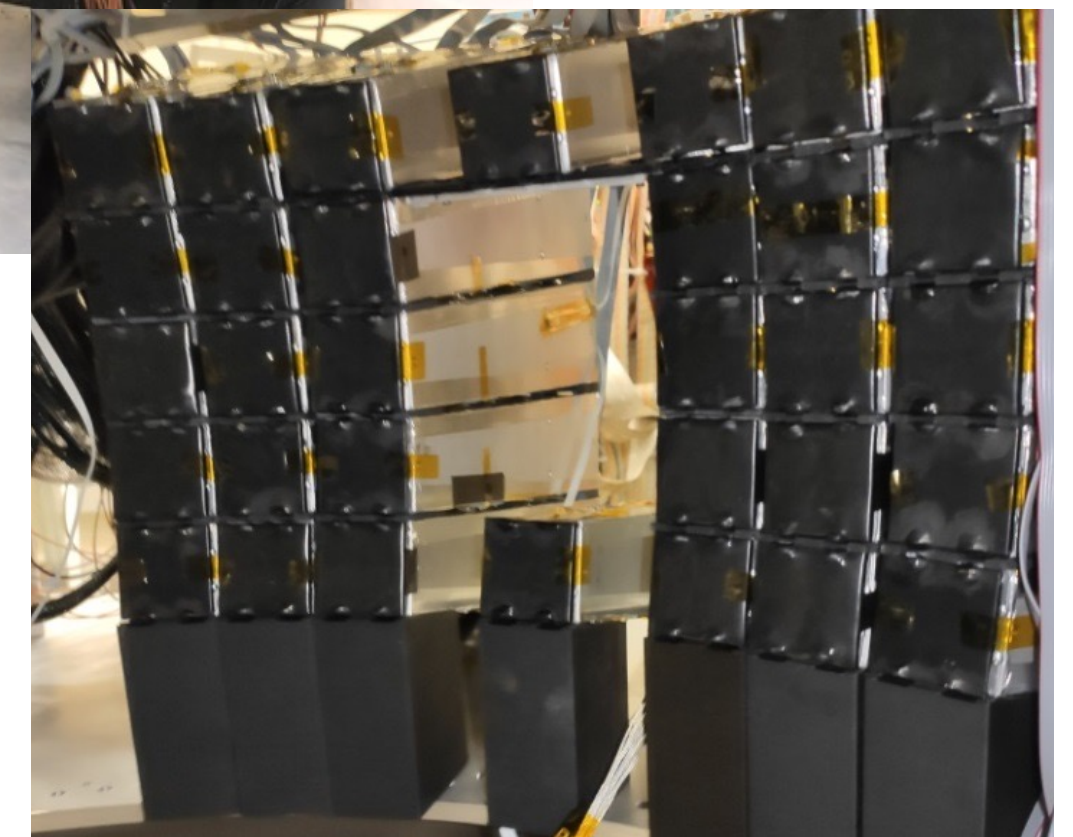
Installing KRATTA detectors

32 tripple telescopes (Si + CsI + CsI)

(with segmented plastic scintillator in front for better time and angle resolution) mounted in 6 columns, each with 5 detectors, at the forward angles (from $\sim 7^\circ$ to $\sim 23^\circ$)



(~ 2 MeV energy resolution and 0.8° angular resolution)



Summary:

Recent experiments performed:

- Links between ^{80}Sr compound nucleus' shape and its residue's deformation studied with the GDR using NuBall2+PARIS – analysis is ongoing
- The investigation of high spin structures in ^{44}Ti and ^{42}Ca via discrete and continuum gamma spectroscopy using NuBall2, PARIS, and Warsaw DSSD – analysis is ongoing

Results obtained:

- The analysis of PARIS + NuBall experiment aiming to measure γ -decay of GDR from hot CN (^{192}Pt) in coincidence with discrete transitions from residues (^{188}Pt) showed similarity in the GDR gamma-ray energy spectrum, with gating on residue transition above (triaxial shape) and below isomer (near prolate shape). The better agreement to experimental data is obtained for the calculations assuming prolate-like shape of the nucleus. This might suggest either that shape of the nucleus is not always preserved during the decay, or wrong experimental assignment of the tri-axial deformation of the 12+ isomer.

Planned:

- Analysis of experiments performed at IJCLab (Nuball2 campaign) and CCB IFJ PAN (GQR gamma decay)
- New experiment in 2023/2024 at CCB: Study of Pygmy Dipole Resonances (PDR) in $^{58,62}\text{Ni}$, using inelastic proton scattering, at CCB IFJ PAN, Krakow, experiment during weekends (7 weekends)
- Participation in INTRANS Workshop (Jan. 2024 IJCLab, Orsay), data analysis meeting, and Zakopane Conference on Nuclear Physics (Aug. 2024 Zakopane, organized by IFJ PAN)

The Collaboration

P. Bednarczyk, M. Ciemała, I. Ciepał, N. Cieplicka-Oryńczak, I. Dedes, B. Fornal, J. Grębosz, M. Kmiecik, M. Krzysiek, J. Łukasik, L. Iskra, A. Maj, M. Matejska-Minda, K. Mazurek, W. Parol, P. Pawłowski, B. Sowicki, M. Ziębliński – **IFJ PAN Kraków**

I. Matea, J. Wilson, C. Hiver, G. Pasqualato, N. Dzysiuk, K. Stoychev, A. Lopez-Martens, K. Hauschild, M. Lebois – **IJCLab Orsay**

P. Napiorkowski, K. Hadyńska-Klęk, S. Panasenکو, G. Colucci, M. Komorowska, K. Wrzosek-Lipska – **SLCJ Warszawa**

F. Camera, F.C.L. Crespi, G. Benzoni, B. Million, A. Bracco, S. Brambilla, S. Bottoni, A. Giaz, S. Leoni, O. Wieland – **Università degli Studi di Milano and INFN, Milano**

K. Miernik, A. Korgul, K. Solak, K. Slezak, W. Poklepa, S. Zajda, P. Garczynski – **U. Warsaw**

M. Harakeh – **University of Groningen**

M. Lewitowicz – **GANIL, Caen**

A. Tamii - **RCNP, Osaka**

Ch. Schmitt, S. Kihel, O. Dorvaux – **IPHC Strasbourg**

M. Stanoiu, S. Calinescu – **NIPNE Bucharest**

M. Vandebrouck, D. Thisse, D. Kalaydjieva – **CEA Saclay**

A. Krasznahorkay, M. Csatos - **ATOMKI, Debrecen**

S. Oberstedt - **JRC-Geel**

T. Milanovic, S. Ilic, D. Malatic, D. Knezvic – **U. Belgrade**

A. Algora – **U. Valencia**

P. Regan, E. Osullivan, S. Poulton, S. Pascu - **U. Surrey**

N. Marchini – **U. Florence**

S. Siem, D. Gjestvang – **U. Oslo**